

OSTCARD
ndola Crisis

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,637

ZURICH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887



President Reagan and Vice President Bush acknowledge cheers in Rosemont, Illinois, at their final campaign appearance.

A Nostalgic Close for Reagan Campaign

Mondale Insists Polls Are Wrong

The Associated Press

SACRAMENTO, California — President Ronald Reagan and his Democratic challenger, Walter F. Mondale, embarked Monday in California on the last day of their presidential campaigns.

Mr. Mondale insisted that the pollsters were wrong and that he would win the election. Mr. Reagan, who is ahead in all polls, refused to predict victory.

President Reagan, making a nostalgic tour of his adopted home state on the last day of his last presidential campaign, declared that his priorities in a second term would be peace, disarmament and economic recovery.

Mr. Mondale, winding up a frenetic campaign finale that in two days took him from Tennessee to Texas to California, said that the pollsters and the Republicans are in for the biggest surprise of their lives.

A Louis Harris poll, taken from Friday through Sunday, showed Mr. Mondale edging to within 11 points of President Reagan. But most other pollsters put the Republican president further in front just before Election Day. A similar poll taken Friday and Saturday gave Mr. Reagan a 12-point lead.

Mr. Reagan toured the newly restored state capital in Sacramento where he once worked as governor. He said he felt like he was playing the last football game of his career.

Asked about reports that some polls were showing his lead declining in the closing hours of the campaign, President Reagan's only



Walter Mondale strikes a fighter's pose after a campaign speech in McAllen, Texas. At left is Governor Mark White of Texas, and at right is Mr. Mondale's son William.

only comment was, "I'll just wait for nightfall."

The president said he did not believe he would do anything differently as a lame duck president ineligible for another term.

Asked about his priorities in a second term, Mr. Reagan replied, "No. 1 of all is peace."

Later, he spoke to thousands of cheering supporters from the steps of the capitol, the spot where he took the oath of office as governor 18 years earlier.

Condemning Democrats as the party of "torpor, timidity and taxes," President Reagan repeated (Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

The Presidential Campaign Inside

As the voters take over from the pollsters, the presidential campaign has brought into sharp focus the personal feelings and demographic trends that shape voting behavior.

■ If President Reagan is re-elected to a second term, he reportedly plans quick action on several policy goals, including arms control, tax simplification and efforts to reduce the federal deficit.

■ Organized labor, the kid's Toyota, and the paternity suit. In some state-wide races, it is embarrassing issues like these that can make or break a candidate's political career.

■ The nation that votes Tuesday is vastly different, in demographic terms, from the United States of four years ago.

■ Ideological shifts in the South and West have helped the Republican Party build an increasingly strong base of electoral votes.

■ Political action committees on both sides of the abortion issue are running about even in the amount of money they are spending in this year's election.

Campaign Briefs, Page 3.

Gandhi Begins Peace Effort To Aid Sikhs

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's five-day-old government began a campaign for peace Monday, distributing food supplies and offering protection for Sikhs who fled their homes following the assassination of his mother, Indira Gandhi.

Apart from isolated incidents, the country was returning to normal after violence against Sikhs in which about 1,000 people were killed. Mrs. Gandhi was shot to death Wednesday by two men reported to be Sikh members of her bodyguard.

Shops reopened, people went back to work and Sikhs, who had stayed off the streets following the shooting, were driving and walking around New Delhi again.

The government also introduced an economic rescue package that included a directive to public financial institutions to buy shares and keep stock exchanges steady as they reopened.

Although the capital was generally calm, there was violence Monday when security forces tried to stop looting and arson. A soldier was killed and four persons were injured in a gun battle that followed. Two others died in communal violence.

Newspapers have launched relief funds for the more than 20,000 Sikh refugees in the city. Hindu friends and neighbors went to one of nine refugee camps set up in New Delhi and escorted 200 Sikhs back to their homes.

Organizers said food and clothes were pouring into the camp at a government school, Mother Teresa of Calcutta, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, has set up a medical clinic in a classroom of the school.

Meanwhile, the ashes of Mrs. Gandhi were removed from the pyre where she was cremated Saturday and placed in 40 brass urns.

Some of the urns left on special trains and others were taken by state officials to different parts of the country to allow Indians to pay their last respects.

The remains will be returned to New Delhi on Nov. 10 before being scattered the next day over the Himalayas.

A senior Indian Army commander said Monday that troops had been deployed in New Delhi and Punjab state to ensure peace.

The Press Trust of India quoted the vice chief of army staff, Lieutenant-General G.S. Rawat, as saying New Delhi was returning to normal while Punjab state, where

the Sikhs live in great numbers, was tense but peaceful.

Panel to Investigate Killing

Several national newspapers reported Monday that Mr. Rajiv's cabinet has appointed a commission, headed by a Supreme Court judge, to investigate the assassination, according to The Associated Press.

The newspapers said senior government officials, not named, would assist in the investigation.

The surviving gunman alleged to have assassinated Mrs. Gandhi remains in serious condition, but chances for his survival have improved, United News of India said Monday.

The agency quoted doctors at Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital as saying that Sarwan Singh was "still not out of danger." He was shot by fellow security guards moments after Mrs. Gandhi was killed.

The other alleged assassin, Beant Singh, died of his wounds after being shot by the guards.

Indian newspapers said Monday that authorities, hoping to determine if the killing was part of a widespread conspiracy, had still been unable to question Mr. Singh.

Interpol Is Contacted

Indian authorities investigating the assassination have contacted Interpol, the Paris-based international police organization, to help them locate a third man believed to have played a key role in the murder and who is now thought to be in Canada. The Washington Post reported from New Delhi.

R.C. Rohli, deputy police commissioner in charge of the investigation, said Monday the authorities have been in touch with the organization, but that he would not comment on the reason for the search. Sources close to the management of the Sikh temple in New Delhi, however, said the two Sikh security guards who allegedly killed Mrs. Gandhi took an oath from a spiritual Sikh leader, known as Giani, to execute her.

According to the Sikh temple sources, Giani was headed for Canada where he is believed to have relatives.

Soviet Again Accuses U.S.

Pravda renewed suggestions Monday of U.S. backing for the murder of Mrs. Gandhi, saying she had been the victim of a conspiracy by imperialist forces. Reuters reported from Moscow.

In a report from New Delhi, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper said it was now beyond doubt that her assassination was the result of a "plot by the internal and external enemies of a united and democratic India."



Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi standing with his son, Rahul, at the Teen Murti House in New Delhi, where one of the 40 urns containing the ashes of Indira Gandhi was brought.

Sikhs at Golden Temple Dismayed by Killings

By Pranay Gupta
New York Times Service

AMRITSAR, India — In this holiest of Sikh cities, the prayers on Sunday morning at the holiest of Sikh shrines, the Golden Temple, were for peace and brotherhood, as they are every day of the year.

But the mood among many worshippers was of deep anger over the plight of fellow Sikhs in other parts of India. The mood was mirrored in Sunday's choice of the handwritten daily quotation from the Sikh bible, the Granth Sahib, which was prominently displayed on a temple wall.

"This world is a transitory place," the quotation read, in the local language, Punjabi. "Some of our compatriots have already gone, and some day the rest of us also have to go. This world is only a temporary abode."

Balwant Singh, a storekeeper, lingered near the handwritten quotation. He had brought along a non-Sikh visitor, who felt some trepidation at being in this inner sanctum of Sikhism at a time when non-Sikhs were attacking and killing Sikhs in areas not far from Punjab, after the assassination last Wednesday of Indira Gandhi.

"The very fact that you are here must tell you how tolerant Sikhism

is," said Mr. Singh, a large man with a thick beard. "But look around you in India. What do you find? You find that an entire community is being held to ransom because of the mad actions of two misguided Sikhs."

"Madness breeds madness," Mr. Singh said. "The question now is, will the madness that has seized Delhi and other cities pollute our own holy city of Amritsar? Will the madness consume all of Punjab?"

"Hate is sinful, communalism is sinful," he said, after pausing for a ritual sip of water from the huge pool within the Golden Temple complex. "We need the healing touch now. But who will provide it? Those people outside!"

Outside, army troops patrolled Amritsar's neighborhoods of low bungalows, dilapidated bazaar, and two- and three-story tenements. Since early Saturday, military vehicles that had been mostly out of sight in the month or so since the Indian Army moved out of the Golden Temple have conspicuously roared down the city's potholed streets. Soldiers walked down byways and alleys, their semiautomatic guns pointed wearily at passers-by. A night curfew was in force.

Sikhs and non-Sikhs alike say in conversations that the presence of troops and police dampens the possibility of violence in this part of Punjab.

"We have a lot of hotheads around in Amritsar," said Ashok Kumar Verma, a bank clerk. "One hears talk in our Hindu community of giving the *sardars* a good hash." Sardar is a sobriquet for Sikh.

"But," he went on, "while Hindus may be a majority in Amritsar — they constitute 60 percent of a population of 700,000 — they are certainly in a minority in this region. If we Hindus act up, there is bound to be retaliation. There are bound to be Sikhs coming at us from outlying villages."

The possibility of such disturbances seems very much on the minds of the five head priests in the Golden Temple, the Panch Pyars. On Sunday, they urged President Zail Singh, himself a Sikh, to declare as "disturbed areas" New Delhi and the neighboring states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh, and to quickly to protect Sikhs from violence by non-Sikhs.

The five priests also exhorted Sikhs not to enthusiastically celebrate the birthday of the founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak, on Thursday, presumably on grounds that displays could attract violent attention from Hindus.

But among Amritsar's Hindus, there is continuing suspicion about just what the Panch Pyars are up to.

"Why have they not condemned the assassination?" asked Vinod Gupta, a merchant. "What is this nonsense about the priests retracting their initial statement of mourning over Mrs. Gandhi's death? And they call themselves Indians? Mr. Gupta's reference was to a development last week when a statement initially issued by the five priests mourning Mrs. Gandhi's death was subsequently denied by them."

Fueled by the agitation of local Hindus are reports that some local Sikhs have continued to celebrate the death of the Indian prime minister.

Mohan Chawla, a government employee, complained that "the Sikhs set off fireworks when Mrs. Gandhi died. And they expect us to..."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.S. Health Officials Say 300,000 May Be Infected by AIDS

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. government health officials say they are concerned that exposure to the AIDS virus is far more widespread than earlier suspected, and at least 300,000 people may have been unknowingly infected.

The future of this group, most of them homosexual men, is uncertain. But Dr. James Curran, head of the AIDS task force at the federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, said that preliminary studies suggest that perhaps 10 percent may come down with the severe form of the deadly immunodeficiency disease, and twice as many more may become sick with milder symptoms.

There have been more than 6,000 victims in the United States of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Nearly half of them have died.

[AIDS is more widespread in West Germany than first thought and could kill 10,000 people in the next six years, leading virologists have told the magazine Der Spiegel. Reuters reported Monday from Bonn.]

The greatest risk still is in groups such as sexually active homosexual men, intravenous drug abusers, hemophiliacs, Haitians and their sexual partners. Officials concede that the problem is likely to get worse until researchers can translate recent dramatic scientific progress into effective new treatment and prevention.

The Centers for Disease Control's pessimistic new estimates about the magnitude of the AIDS problem are a result

of this progress. Identification of the AIDS virus led to a blood test that is revolutionizing the ability of scientists to study the disease.

However, until it helps scientists unravel the mysteries of AIDS, the test offers hope to some but brings potentially alarming news without immediate help to others.

A commercial version of the test is being used on humans. Five companies under government license are trying to develop quickly a large-scale test by early next year that could be used to screen the nation's blood supply for evidence of AIDS contamination.

AIDS does not appear to be spread casually, but only through intimate contact with body fluids, particularly through certain types of sexual contact, or through exposure to blood. Scientists still do not know enough about the disease to predict whether a person exposed to the AIDS virus will develop the disease.

A follow-up study of 6,800 homosexual men attending venereal disease clinics in San Francisco found that two-thirds had been infected with the virus. Of those that had been infected several years before, one-fourth developed symptoms of an illness that may sometimes precede AIDS, including swelling of the lymph nodes, extreme fatigue and weight loss.

Seven percent developed AIDS, in which viral destruction of white blood cells makes the victim more vulnerable to life-threatening infections and cancer.

Studies at the National Cancer Institute showed similar

trends, said Dr. William Blattner. But he cautioned that the disease pattern in homosexual men may not mirror other groups.

"Dr. Curran said he believed, however, that there was enough evidence to suggest that the number of Americans exposed to AIDS is already '30 to 50 times as large as the number of cases that have been reported to date.'"

"It is likely that a substantial percent, from 5 to 20, will come down with AIDS," he said. "The best estimate is 10 percent" over the next five years.

Dr. Edward N. Brandt Jr., assistant secretary for health in the Department of Health and Human Services, who targeted AIDS as the nation's No. 1 public health problem, is more cautious. He said he considers such projections "unnecessarily alarmist" and added that he "would not be willing to make any predictions."

But Dr. Robert Gallo, the National Cancer Institute scientist who discovered the AIDS virus — Human T-Cell Leukemia Virus III, or HTLV-III — said he considers Dr. Curran's estimates conservative.

Yet Dr. Brandt concedes that "the epidemic won't be stopped dead in its tracks for another three to five years."

Germans Used New Test

Professor Meinrad Koch, head of virology at the federal Office of Health in West Berlin, told Der Spiegel that the West German findings were based on a new blood test for AIDS administered last month to 1,500 people. Reuters reported. "There is no cause for optimism," he added.

Ver, Others Summoned in Aquino Case

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — Government prosecutors Monday ordered Fabian C. Ver, the chief of staff of the Philippine armed forces, and 25 other persons to answer within 10 days to the charge of killing the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

The announcement that subpoenas were being issued to the 26 persons was viewed as an indication that the government prosecutors were pursuing the case in earnest.

Opposition leaders have expressed doubts that the case against senior military officers including General Ver, a cousin and close friend of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, will be prosecuted impartially in the regular judicial system. Most of the judges and prosecutors have been appointed by Mr. Marcos during his 19 years as president.

The three members of the tribunal, which was set up by the ombudsman's office, issued their order after reviewing two reports released late last month by a citizens' panel that conducted an 11-month investigation of the assassination.

Four of the five members of the citizens panel found that Mr. Aquino was shot to death at Manila Airport on Aug. 21, 1983, in a conspiracy involving 26 persons including General Ver and two other generals. General Ver requested that he be temporarily relieved of his command.

In a separate report, the panel's chairman, Corazon J. Agrava, blamed the murder on a more limited plot of six soldiers and Brigadier General Luther Custodio, former chief of the aviation security command.

Manuel Herrera, head of the prosecutors' tribunal, said that there was "probable cause" to re-



General Fabian C. Ver

quire the 26 accused in the majority report of the citizens' board to answer the charges and offer witnesses, affidavits and other evidence supporting their defense.

The prosecutors, Mr. Herrera added in a statement released by the Philippine News Agency, had "arrived at the finding giving weight to the Agrava board reports."

The majority report found that the 26 persons, including one civilian, were "indictable for premeditated killing" of Mr. Aquino, who was said by the military to be the killer. He was in turn killed by soldiers just after Mr. Aquino was shot.

The action by the tribunal does not mean that charges will necessarily be filed against the 26 persons. But it does indicate that the government prosecutors have determined that those charges are worth investigating fully.

Marcos to Run Again

Mr. Marcos, 67, will run for another six-year term in 1987 because he is "very well and healthy enough," the information minister, Gregorio Cendana, said Monday, according to Agence France-

Press.

INSIDE

■ The West is to blame for international tension, the Soviet Union charged. Page 2.

■ The cabinet of Chile's president, Augusto Pinochet, resigned amid unrest. Page 3.

■ Lebanon and Israel agreed to open border withdrawal talks on Thursday. Page 3.

■ World political leaders are learning to live with increased security measures. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Equitable Life Assurance Society has agreed to acquire Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Inc., a securities firm. Page 9.

■ The growth of U.S. corporate earnings slowed noticeably in the third quarter. Page 9.

■ The growth of U.S. corporate earnings slowed noticeably in the third quarter. Page 9.

■ The growth of U.S. corporate earnings slowed noticeably in the third quarter. Page 9.

■ The growth of U.S. corporate earnings slowed noticeably in the third quarter. Page 9.

■ The growth of U.S. corporate earnings slowed noticeably in the third quarter. Page 9.

■ The growth of U.S. corporate earnings slowed noticeably in the third quarter. Page 9.

■ The growth of U.S. corporate earnings slowed noticeably in the third quarter. Page 9.

■ The growth of U.S. corporate earnings slowed noticeably in the third quarter. Page 9.

■ The growth of U.S. corporate earnings slowed noticeably in the third quarter. Page 9.

Zia Is Optimistic After Talks With Gandhi

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan said that talks with the new prime minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi, had improved the atmosphere between the two countries, but that they produced no concrete steps toward normalization of relations.

"I am looking forward to a much better and more positive, fruitful and happy relationship between India and Pakistan in the future," General Zia said Sunday on his return from the cremation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi.

He added that Mr. Gandhi, in their meeting Sunday, was "categorical in saying it was in the interests of both India and Pakistan that we should have good relations."

General Zia said the issue of resuming talks on a nonaggression pact had not been raised, but he said he "felt there was enough understanding and desire for the talks to be resumed" once India withdraws the sectarian violence following

Mrs. Gandhi's assassination by two Sikh security guards.

Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan of Pakistan said the meeting with the new Indian leader had "defused tensions" between the two countries.

India has accused Pakistan of aiding members of the Sikh minority who have been pressing a campaign for autonomy in India's northwestern Punjab state. And there has been concern in New Delhi that Pakistan would try to take advantage of India's current unrest to avenge its defeats in the wars against India in 1965 and 1971.

Government officials here ridiculed the idea that Pakistan has aggressive intentions against its neighbor, which has overwhelming military superiority. They argue that General Zia has gone out of his way to reassure India following the assassination and visited New Delhi at some personal risk.

A government spokesman said it was the first time a Pakistani head of state had attended a state funeral in India.

Western diplomats also said they doubted that Pakistan was interest-

ed in capitalizing on the turmoil in India. "This is not the posture of a country on a war footing," a Western diplomat said. "The Pakistanis don't want war. They want to avoid anything that's provocative."

Government officials said the hope here was that the accession to power of Mr. Gandhi, who represents a generation that grew up after the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947, would help the two countries put decades of animosity behind them.

They also said they hoped Mr. Gandhi would be more sympathetic to the West, particularly the United States, than his mother and distance himself from the Soviet Union.

More than 100,000 Soviet troops are in neighboring Afghanistan, and the Soviet Union has been accused in New Delhi recently of violating Pakistan's western border with air attacks on Afghan refugee concentrations.

General Zia said he appealed to Mr. Gandhi to resolve the two countries' problems through direct personal contact and had invited him to visit Pakistan.

Earlier, Mr. Gandhi indicated that he shared his slain mother's concerns about Pakistan when he complained to Secretary of State George P. Shultz about U.S. arms supplies to Islamabad and Pakistan's program of nuclear power.

General Zia said Mr. Gandhi did not raise these complaints during their meeting. The general said he brought back from the meeting "an abundance of good will."

Pakistan has denied any intention to produce nuclear weapons to match the capability of India, which exploded a nuclear device in 1974.

An Indian diplomat here said it would take more than expressions of sentiment to improve relations between the two countries. He said India wanted Pakistan to take steps to remove "irritants" in the relationship.

He said these included Pakistan's failure to try or extradite to India 14 Sikh hijackers held here after commandeering two internal Indian flights to Pakistan, as well as alleged Pakistani arms-smuggling to Sikhs in the Punjab and



Mohammed Zia ul-Haq

training of Sikh "terrorists" in Pakistan.

Pakistani officials have denied any involvement in the alleged arms-smuggling and training.

Chernenko Blames West For Tension In Relations

United Press International

MOSCOW — President Konstantin U. Chernenko assailed the United States on Monday, vowing that the Soviet Union would never allow the United States to gain military superiority.

"If the world situation causes worry, responsibility for this is borne fully and entirely by the imperialist reactionary forces led by the U.S.A.," the Soviet leader told a meeting of Communist youth groups.

He blamed Washington for the arms race and conflicts around the world.

"It is the U.S.A. and its allies that have set themselves the insane goal of achieving military superiority over socialist countries," Mr. Chernenko said.

"Naturally, we cannot allow this to happen," he said. "And we shall not allow it."

Much of his speech was devoted to calling for strong leadership by youth groups to ensure that the next generation contributes to building the Communist society.

Mr. Chernenko warned the youth leaders of an "exceptionally complex international situation, saying, 'The very life on Earth is in jeopardy.'"

His speech contained nothing new and came as the Soviet Union prepared for its annual military parade through Red Square on Wednesday.

Portraits of the Soviet leadership erected Monday appeared to confirm Mikhail S. Gorbachev's position as the second-ranking official in the Kremlin, Reuters reported from Moscow.

There had been speculation that the Politburo member might be in political difficulty, but a giant photograph of Mr. Gorbachev, 53, was posted next to that of Mr. Chernenko near the Kremlin in advance of Wednesday's celebrations.

"Gorbachev's position indicates he is still second in command and rules out any theories that he has been eclipsed," a Western diplomat said.

WORLD BRIEFS

New Arrest Made in Popieluszko Case

WARSAW (UPI) — Poland announced Monday the formal arrest of a fourth officer in the secret police on charges of involvement in the murder of pro-Solidarity priest, the Reverend Jazy Popieluszko, amid fresh reports that he was beaten and tortured before his death.

An Interior Ministry statement said Poland's prosecutor general had arrested and charged Colonel Adam Pietruszka with involvement in Father Popieluszko's murder and kidnapping Oct. 19. Colonel Pietruszka was said to be the deputy director of an unnamed Interior Ministry department.

The statement said the prosecutor had not found sufficient grounds to arrest another secret policeman, named only as Lieutenant Colonel Leszek W., but added that investigations into his case would continue. A secret police captain and two lieutenants were arrested shortly after the abduction.

A dissident, Jan Jozef Lipieki, Monday backed up reports that Father Popieluszko was beaten and tortured before his death and said the Catholic church had decided against releasing the findings of an autopsy because of their "terrifying" content. "It was really told the results are horrifying because of the general state of mutilation of the body," he said. "Even the medical description is terrifying."

Irish Court Freezes Miners' Assets

LONDON (AP) — An Irish court froze £2,785,000 (\$3.48 million) in assets belonging to Britain's striking miners Monday.

The money was apparently shifted to Ireland by the National Union of Mineworkers to defuse a British High Court order to seize all its funds after the miners' refusal to pay a £200,000 fine for contempt of court. Price Waterhouse, the London accountants assigned to sequester the union's assets, said Monday that the union deposits had been traced to a Dublin bank and ordered temporarily frozen Sunday by an Irish High Court judge, Donal Barrington.

The state-owned British National Coal Board also reported Monday that 802 miners broke ranks and went to work for the first time, the largest number in a single day since the strike began in March.

Napalm Victim Gets Hanoi Film Role

BANGKOK — Dang Kim Phuc, who was the subject of a haunting, world-famous photograph from the Vietnam War, will have a principal role in a Vietnamese film entitled "A Song for You," the Vietnam News Agency said Monday.

As a 9-year-old girl in 1972, she was photographed fleeing naked down a highway after a misdirected napalm bomb attack destroyed her house and seared the length of her body.

The agency said the young woman was in Hanoi receiving treatment for an allergy stemming from the napalm burns. She recently returned from West Germany where she was treated for intense, recurring pain from the burns. She hopes to study foreign languages but her earlier dream of becoming a doctor has been shattered because of her health.

Israeli Wage and Price Freeze Begins

TEL AVIV (AP) — The government's new economic recovery plan went into effect Monday and was greeted with confusion and skepticism by Israelis.

Finance Minister Yitzhak Mordechai has predicted the wage and price freeze will be the "turning point" for Israel's eroding economy and forecast that monthly inflation would drop to 10 percent next January, as compared with 21.4 percent in September. But private economists predicted the plan could collapse before its three-month expiration date.

The so-called "package deal," agreed on after a month of haggling among representatives of the government, the Histadrut trade union federation, and manufacturers — was signed Monday at the prime minister's office in Jerusalem. It froze all prices, wages and taxes at last Friday's level in an effort to stem inflation, which was running at an annual rate of 800 percent.

European Security Meeting to Resume

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The 35-nation Conference on European Security and Disarmament was due to resume its fourth session Tuesday, with Western delegates hoping for an end to 10 months of deadlock and for progress toward reducing the risk of war.

Progress at the conference, an offshoot of 1975 Helsinki agreements on security, has been hampered by a sour East-West climate. Western delegates have noted a Soviet unwillingness to make concessions that could help to re-elect President Ronald Reagan, and some representatives of North Atlantic Treaty Organization and neutral countries said they hoped for an improvement in East-West relations after the U.S. presidential campaign.

Interest this week centers on a proposal by neutral Finland on a framework to set up working groups to consider NATO and Warsaw pact proposals in detail. Serious negotiation cannot begin until such groups are established, delegates say.

For the Record

A typhoon struck the central Philippines on Monday with 128-mph (207-kph) winds that triggered floods, knocked down power and communications lines and destroyed houses. Two months ago, another typhoon killed 1,026 people with winds of 143 mph.

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, 81, was admitted to the cardiology department of a Tunis hospital Monday, the government announced. (Reuters)

A fire Monday in central Venice heavily damaged two buildings dating from the 15th and 16th centuries. The blaze, which was blamed on a short circuit, broke out in the older structure and quickly spread to the adjoining building. Officials said both buildings were gutted and estimated damage at more than \$3 million. No injuries were reported. (AP)

Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria arrived Monday in East Berlin for two days of talks with Erich Honecker, the East German leader. (UPI)

Philip Jeausinger was elected Monday as president of the Bundestag, the lower house of the West German parliament, to replace Rainer Barzel, who resigned in a widening corruption scandal. Mr. Jeausinger appealed for restoration of the trust in West German politics he said was lost through the so-called Flick affair, which has forced Mr. Barzel and Otto Lambsdorff, the former economics minister, to resign. (AP)

Correction

In a special report on Arts and Antiques published Nov. 3, the International Herald Tribune incorrectly listed the address of the Navin Kumar Gallery. The correct address is 967 Madison Ave., New York.

Britons, in Survey, Report Europe's Highest Crime Rate

LONDON — A Gallup Poll on crime published Monday said that British respondents reported more crime than those in any of 13 other countries in Europe, and that the amount of crime reported in Britain followed only that of Colombia, Brazil and South Africa in a world ranking.

The survey, commissioned by a British newspaper, The Daily Telegraph, asked respondents about break-ins, robberies from themselves or family members, and personal assaults during the past five years.

France led Western Europe in house burglaries, with 17 percent; Holland had the most robberies, 30 percent; and Spain the most assaults, 6 percent.

However, Britain ranked second in each of the three categories and led Europe's overall crime ranking, the poll showed.

It said 16 percent of Britons

Sikhs Angry Over Killings

(Continued from Page 1)

take this lying down? They expect communal harmony after this?"

Satinder Singh, an Amritsar businessman, told a visitor, "These are not things that most Sikhs are proud of. I would be dishonest if I said that Sikhs are generally sad about Mrs. Gandhi's departure. She was not seen around here as a friend. But the death of anyone, especially an unarmed, old woman, should never be the cause for rejoicing."

Mr. Singh's neighbor, a Hindu entrepreneur named Satish Ramchand, spoke of the traditional good will between Sikhs and Hindus in the Punjab, a state of about 20 million people of whom close to 51 percent are Sikhs.

"What is happening now is a deep division between our communities," he said. "The harmony between us is a thing of the past, and the past cannot be recaptured. And, with the death toll building up everywhere else, isn't it a matter of time before something terrible hits us here or in the Punjab?"

Mr. Singh's neighbor, a Hindu entrepreneur named Satish Ramchand, spoke of the traditional good will between Sikhs and Hindus in the Punjab, a state of about 20 million people of whom close to 51 percent are Sikhs.

Mr. Singh's neighbor, a Hindu entrepreneur named Satish Ramchand, spoke of the traditional good will between Sikhs and Hindus in the Punjab, a state of about 20 million people of whom close to 51 percent are Sikhs.

Mr. Singh's neighbor, a Hindu entrepreneur named Satish Ramchand, spoke of the traditional good will between Sikhs and Hindus in the Punjab, a state of about 20 million people of whom close to 51 percent are Sikhs.

Mr. Singh's neighbor, a Hindu entrepreneur named Satish Ramchand, spoke of the traditional good will between Sikhs and Hindus in the Punjab, a state of about 20 million people of whom close to 51 percent are Sikhs.

Stalin's Daughter May Write Again

She's Now Visiting Friends, a Soviet Journalist Says

MOSCOW — A Soviet journalist with good official contacts said Sunday that he believed that Stalin's daughter, Svetlana Peters, was spending her first days here after 17 years in the West seeing friends and relatives.

The source said he presumed that Mrs. Peters would retain the right to travel back and forth to the West. Such a right would put her in a special, narrow class of Soviet citizens, and would indicate a measure of trust in her by the authorities.

Mrs. Peters wrote two books, "Twenty Letters to a Friend," about her life in the Soviet Union, and "Only One Year," about her flight to the West. An American publisher has said that she had submitted the manuscript of a new memoir that described her loneliness and disillusionment in the West. That memoir was not published.

The Soviet source said it would be natural for Mrs. Peters to continue writing in the Soviet Union. He said she had worked at a literary institute before her defection.

The announcement also said citizenship had been conferred on her 13-year-old daughter, Olga Peters, whose father, William Wesley Peters, an American architect, was married to Mrs. Peters for 22 months. The daughter is an American citizen by birth.

The Soviet source, who has often been used by the government to pass on information that is not officially announced, said it was possible that Mrs. Peters was at a country home outside Moscow that has remained in the family.

Her two children by earlier marriages, Josef Morozov, 39, and Yekaterina Zhdanova, 34, live in Moscow. They appeared to be out of town over the weekend.

The source said he presumed that Mrs. Peters would retain the right to travel back and forth to the West. Such a right would put her in a special, narrow class of Soviet citizens, and would indicate a measure of trust in her by the authorities.

Mrs. Peters wrote two books, "Twenty Letters to a Friend," about her life in the Soviet Union, and "Only One Year," about her flight to the West. An American publisher has said that she had submitted the manuscript of a new memoir that described her loneliness and disillusionment in the West. That memoir was not published.

The Soviet source said it would be natural for Mrs. Peters to continue writing in the Soviet Union. He said she had worked at a literary institute before her defection.

The announcement also said citizenship had been conferred on her 13-year-old daughter, Olga Peters, whose father, William Wesley Peters, an American architect, was married to Mrs. Peters for 22 months. The daughter is an American citizen by birth.

The Soviet source, who has often been used by the government to pass on information that is not officially announced, said it was possible that Mrs. Peters was at a country home outside Moscow that has remained in the family.

Her two children by earlier marriages, Josef Morozov, 39, and Yekaterina Zhdanova, 34, live in Moscow. They appeared to be out of town over the weekend.

The source said he presumed that Mrs. Peters would retain the right to travel back and forth to the West. Such a right would put her in a special, narrow class of Soviet citizens, and would indicate a measure of trust in her by the authorities.

Mrs. Peters wrote two books, "Twenty Letters to a Friend," about her life in the Soviet Union, and "Only One Year," about her flight to the West. An American publisher has said that she had submitted the manuscript of a new memoir that described her loneliness and disillusionment in the West. That memoir was not published.

The Soviet source said it would be natural for Mrs. Peters to continue writing in the Soviet Union. He said she had worked at a literary institute before her defection.

The announcement also said citizenship had been conferred on her 13-year-old daughter, Olga Peters, whose father, William Wesley Peters, an American architect, was married to Mrs. Peters for 22 months. The daughter is an American citizen by birth.

The Soviet source, who has often been used by the government to pass on information that is not officially announced, said it was possible that Mrs. Peters was at a country home outside Moscow that has remained in the family.

Her two children by earlier marriages, Josef Morozov, 39, and Yekaterina Zhdanova, 34, live in Moscow. They appeared to be out of town over the weekend.

The source said he presumed that Mrs. Peters would retain the right to travel back and forth to the West. Such a right would put her in a special, narrow class of Soviet citizens, and would indicate a measure of trust in her by the authorities.

Mrs. Peters wrote two books, "Twenty Letters to a Friend," about her life in the Soviet Union, and "Only One Year," about her flight to the West. An American publisher has said that she had submitted the manuscript of a new memoir that described her loneliness and disillusionment in the West. That memoir was not published.

The Soviet source said it would be natural for Mrs. Peters to continue writing in the Soviet Union. He said she had worked at a literary institute before her defection.

South Africans Step Up Boycotts

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Hundreds of thousands of black South Africans boycotted work and school Monday in the Transvaal, and two persons were reported killed in isolated incidents of violence. One of the victims was a black policeman.

Police conducted heavy patrols in black townships around Johannesburg and Pretoria, where South Africa's industry is concentrated.

Vincent Brett, manpower secretary of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, estimated that 40 percent of the black workers in the region joined the boycott. He said the strike showed "tremendous variation, by industry and by area," but was generally far more successful than some previous boycotts.

The South African Press Association, quoted the Department of Education and Training as saying that more than 250,000 students stayed home in an upsurge of school boycotts that have been going on for months. The new strike was to continue Tuesday.

A police spokesman said one man was killed and three persons injured in scattered incidents of stone-throwing and gasoline-bombing in black townships, in addition to the black policeman killed Sunday. He said eight persons were arrested.

Underlying the unrest is black opposition to apartheid, the white-minority government's policy of separation of the races.

The South African Press Association, quoted the Department of Education and Training as saying that more than 250,000 students stayed home in an upsurge of school boycotts that have been going on for months. The new strike was to continue Tuesday.

A police spokesman said one man was killed and three persons injured in scattered incidents of stone-throwing and gasoline-bombing in black townships, in addition to the black policeman killed Sunday. He said eight persons were arrested.

Underlying the unrest is black opposition to apartheid, the white-minority government's policy of separation of the races.

The South African Press Association, quoted the Department of Education and Training as saying that more than 250,000 students stayed home in an upsurge of school boycotts that have been going on for months. The new strike was to continue Tuesday.

A police spokesman said one man was killed and three persons injured in scattered incidents of stone-throwing and gasoline-bombing in black townships, in addition to the black policeman killed Sunday. He said eight persons were arrested.

Underlying the unrest is black opposition to apartheid, the white-minority government's policy of separation of the races.

The South African Press Association, quoted the Department of Education and Training as saying that more than 250,000 students stayed home in an upsurge of school boycotts that have been going on for months. The new strike was to continue Tuesday.

A police spokesman said one man was killed and three persons injured in scattered incidents of stone-throwing and gasoline-bombing in black townships, in addition to the black policeman killed Sunday. He said eight persons were arrested.

Underlying the unrest is black opposition to apartheid, the white-minority government's policy of separation of the races.

The South African Press Association, quoted the Department of Education and Training as saying that more than 250,000 students stayed home in an upsurge of school boycotts that have been going on for months. The new strike was to continue Tuesday.

A police spokesman said one man was killed and three persons injured in scattered incidents of stone-throwing and gasoline-bombing in black townships, in addition to the black policeman killed Sunday. He said eight persons were arrested.

Underlying the unrest is black opposition to apartheid, the white-minority government's policy of separation of the races.

The South African Press Association, quoted the Department of Education and Training as saying that more than 250,000 students stayed home in an upsurge of school boycotts that have been going on for months. The new strike was to continue Tuesday.

A police spokesman said one man was killed and three persons injured in scattered incidents of stone-throwing and gasoline-bombing in black townships, in addition to the black policeman killed Sunday. He said eight persons were arrested.

Underlying the unrest is black opposition to apartheid, the white-minority government's policy of separation of the races.

Elegance is never achieved in the same way twice.

Washington, DC
The Watergate Hotel
(202) 965-2300

Preferred Hotels Worldwide.
Each elegant. Each unique.

Preferred Hotels
United States, Canada, Europe and Far East

A worldwide association of privately owned luxury hotels with these telephone numbers in common:

London 01 409 0814
Frankfurt 0611 287 524
Amsterdam 47 31 73
Hong Kong 3-682335

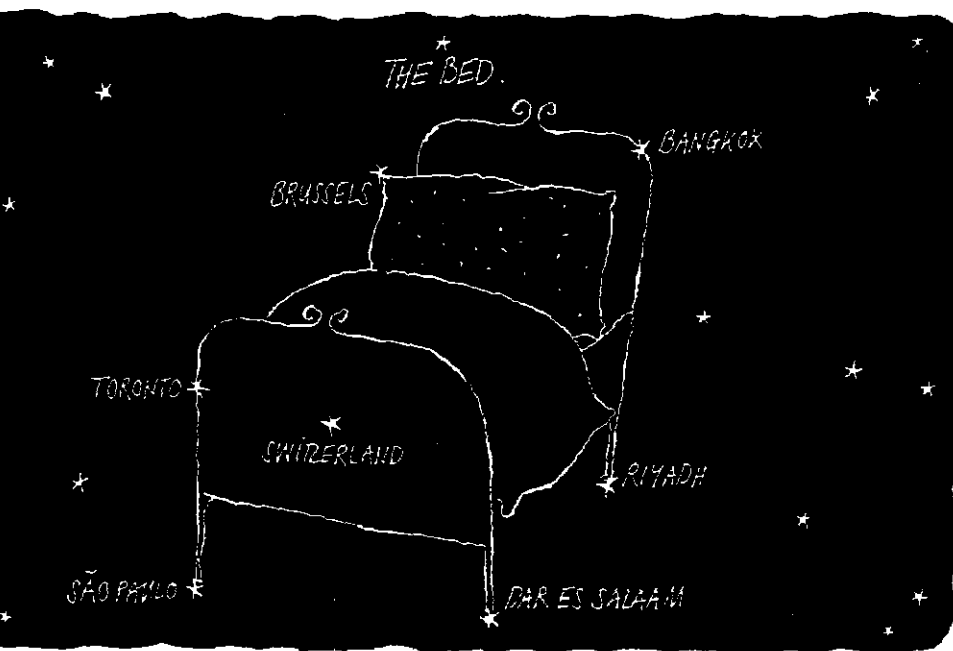
Las Vegas
Desert Inn Country Club & Spa
(800) 634-6906

Washington, DC
The Embassy Row
(202) 265-1600

Swissair wishes a good night and sweet dreams to its passengers in 650 hotels throughout the world.

When Swissair wishes you a good night, it's more than just a few well-meant words. It means that we've done everything to make travelling enjoyable

And no matter where you stay, we can confirm your booking immediately, which means in only a few seconds. In addition, over 140 hotels offer Swissair passengers extra facilities that are specially attractive to business travellers, such as early arrival and late departure.



for our passengers when they're not actually flying as well as when they are. Because when we book your flight we also book your connecting flights and reserve a special menu, or a car at your destination. First and Business Class passengers can already specify whether they'd prefer to sit in the smoking or non-smoking section of the cabin, by the window or on the aisle, at the time of booking. And of course we'll also be happy to reserve your hotel room: our electronic reservation system enables you to choose from over 650 hotels the world over, so you can decide for yourself the degree of comfort and the range of amenities you'd like to help lull you off to sleep.

So if you have a journey in mind and you'd like to benefit from the comforts and advantages of Swissair service, please call to the nearest Swissair office: there are some 190 in 167 cities the world over. You'll soon find out that our staff are able to give you detailed information on the most comfortable set of four walls, which will make you feel as contented as you do during your flight with Swissair.

swissair

SALES BY AUCTION 22 NOV.-1 DEC. 1984
VIEWING 9-20 NOVEMBER

FURNITURE PAINTINGS MODERN GRAPHIC WORKS Asian Works of Art PORCELAINS RUGS CARPETS JEWELS WORKS OF ART SILVER SWEETENING BOOKS SCULPTURE CLOCKS WATCHES OLD GRAPHIC WORKS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS ART NOUVEAU MINIATURES ICONS BRONZES

GALERIE KOLLER ZÜRICH
GALERIE KOLLER, RAMISTRASSE 8, CH-8024 ZÜRICH, PHONE: (01) 4750-40/475262, TELEX: 58300

FOR INFORMATION AND CATALOGUE ORDER PLEASE CALL: (01) 52 65 154

STRAW VOTE RESULTS
HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
AND ALL NITE RESULTS
5, Rue Daunou, PARIS
or Hollumum Str., 9, Munch

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
For Life, Academic & Work Experience
BACHELOR'S MASTER'S DIPLOMATE
Send detailed resume
for a free evaluation
PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
1800 Ventura Blvd. #401, Encino, CA 91436 U.S.A.

WANTED
PUBLISHED

Pinochet Aides Resign After Guerrilla Attacks, Week of Protest in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile — President Augusto Pinochet's cabinet resigned Monday after a series of guerrilla attacks in which 14 persons were killed and a week of political protests against his 11-year-old military government.

Sergio Onofre Jarpa, the interior minister, was the first to resign, claiming that terrorist violence and the Roman Catholic Church had made it impossible to continue his task of moving Chile toward democracy.

[Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, secretary-general of government, announced the resignations after a short cabinet meeting at the presidential palace. The Associated Press reported.]

[He said the actions had been taken "because of the times the country is going through, so that the president can take whatever decisions he believes necessary."]

The resignations came hours after gunmen in a pickup truck fired on a police station with machine-gun fire and threw hand grenades, killing two officers and injuring three others.

It was the second attack on police in three days by guerrillas. Four riot police died and 12 were seriously injured Friday when a remote-control bomb exploded un-



Augusto Pinochet

Mr. Jarpa said the last straw was a meeting held last week in Rome by 12 Chilean bishops with 150 representatives of Chilean exiles.

"We really cannot continue receiving a tremendous terrorist offensive from one side and have the bishops joining the communists on the other," Mr. Jarpa said.

He said that the position of the Catholic Church, which has played an important role in defending human rights in Chile during the past decade, was an obstacle to his project for a political transition.

News reports Monday stated that about 300 persons had been arrested in door-to-door searches for suspects in Friday's bomb attack.

There have been several other bomb attacks in the past few weeks.

Chinese in U.S. Fear Taiwan Vengeance

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The killing of a Chinese writer in San Francisco shortly after he arranged to publish a critical biography of President Chiang Ching-kuo of Taiwan has stirred fear among Chinese intellectuals in the United States that they may be in danger.

"It has really terrified a lot of Chinese," said a Chinese scholar at the University of California at Berkeley who was a close friend of the victim, Henry Liu. "Some people were too scared to come to Henry's funeral. Some think they are next on the list."

The scholar asked that his name not be used because his wife was worried about his safety.

A spokesman for Taiwan's unofficial diplomatic mission in the United States, the Coordinating Council for North American Af-

fairs, denied any involvement in the Liu killing by Nationalist Chi-

Mr. Liu, who was 52, was shot and killed in the garage of his home in a San Francisco suburb the morning of Oct. 15, and it is believed the assassins were two Asians wearing hooded sweat-shirts.

Mr. Liu had just returned from China, where he met with senior Communist officials and signed a contract for publication of the book, according to Robert Lee, a businessman who was a friend of Mr. Liu.

Many of Mr. Liu's friends in San Francisco's Chinese community believe the shooting was a political assassination carried out by agents of the Taiwan government.

"I've tried to be very logical and fair about this even though I'm

angry," Mr. Lee said. "But the only conclusion you can come to is that it was the KMT," he added, referring to the Kuomintang, the Nationalist Chinese ruling party.

"They either wanted to punish Henry for his writings or scare the Chinese community," he said.

In the past, Mr. Lee said, the Chinese community in the United States was heavily pro-Nationalist. But since relations between the United States and China were normalized in 1979 and living conditions in China gradually improved in recent years, there has been growing support for Beijing.

One reason for the new fear, Chinese in the United States say, is that they believe the Nationalist Chinese have been involved in other unsolved murders of dissidents in the past few years.

In 1980, the mother and daughter of an imprisoned Taiwan legis-

lator were stabbed to death in their Taiwan home while it was under police guard. In 1982, an outspoken Taiwan scholar teaching at Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, made a trip to Taipei and was found dead after a long interrogation by the security police there.

The anxiety has been aggravated by a belief among many Chinese that the Nationalists have an extensive intelligence network in the United States, especially on college campuses.

Michael G. Scott, a police detective in Daly City, California, where Mr. Liu lived, said the police had "no information to either confirm or deny" that it was a political killing. He said police had ruled out robbery as a motive because nothing was taken.

But he said vendetta or extortion had not been ruled out.

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Abortion Groups, Foes Spend Equally

NEW YORK (NYT) — Opponents of abortion, competing for influence on one of the most volatile issues in this campaign year, boast eight times the number of political action committees that have been organized by those who want to keep abortion legal.

But in spending, the political action committees on both sides of the issue are running about even. The 57 committees against abortion have spent \$847,992, according to the Federal Election Commission, with \$164,824 of that going to 85 Republicans running for federal office. On the other side, seven committees have spent \$527,790, including \$192,404 to 97 Democratic candidates.

Reagan Pledge Halts Activist's Fast

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Reagan administration has agreed to renovate a squalid 800-bed shelter for the homeless in downtown Washington run by the Community for Creative Nonviolence, ending a 51-day hunger strike by Mitch Snyder, the group's leader.

Mr. Snyder, 41, who had threatened to starve himself to death unless the administration agreed to spend \$5 million to repair the shelter, lost more than 60 pounds (27 kilograms) during the fast.

He was rushed to Howard University Hospital by ambulance Sunday shortly after a telephone call from Margaret M. Heckler, secretary for Health and Human Services, informed him that President Ronald Reagan had personally approved the renovation agreement. Mrs. Heckler's statement stopped short of promising Mr. Snyder the \$5 million.

Reagan Is a Man of Few Promises

WASHINGTON (AP) — By the count of the Republican National Committee, President Ronald Reagan made 147 campaign promises in 1980 and kept more than 100 during his first year in office. This time around he has made hardly any.

For months Mr. Reagan's only campaign pledge was to simplify the federal income tax system. Just after the first presidential debate, he promised never to cut Social Security benefits. More generally, he says he will not raise taxes, and he promises a "great national renewal" and an "opportunity society."

In 1980, Mr. Reagan pledged to balance the budget by 1983, a goal he no longer even talks about, and to effect an across-the-board cut in individual income taxes, which was phased in beginning his first year in office.

Notes From the Campaign Trail

Attorney General William French Smith ordered 358 federal observers stationed at polling places in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina to avert racial discrimination. A Justice Department spokesman said it was the first time since the Voting Rights Act passed in 1965 that observers had been sent into North Carolina for a presidential election. (AP)

Ralph Nader wagered \$10,000 Monday that President Ronald Reagan, if re-elected, would raise taxes before his second four-year term is completed. Mr. Nader made the bet with Lewis Lehrman, head of Citizens for America Political Action Committee, during a CBS news program. (UPI)

Arizona is expected to become the fifth state in the United States to assume the task of setting hospital rates, as a campaign pitting the hospital industry against a coalition of employers and senior-citizen groups is decided by voters Tuesday. (LAT)

Anti-Semitism Arouses Solidarity Among Faiths in New Jersey Town

MANALAPAN TOWNSHIP, New Jersey — As a crowd huddled under gray skies, Rabbi Ira J. Rothstein began scrubbing to erase the swastikas and other anti-Semitic graffiti from a wall of the Beth Shalom Synagogue.

Standing shoulder to shoulder with the rabbi, the Reverend Robert Wozniak, pastor of St. Robert Bellarmine Roman Catholic Church here, said, "I'm happy it's getting off — I only wish we could erase it from people's hearts as easily."

Rabbi Rothstein told the crowd of 1,000 "Eighteen days ago we saw the face of ignorance, intolerance and anti-Semitism. To those individuals, I say, 'Stand here on this platform and look out on this sea of faces and feel the good will, compassion and support which just emanates from everyone.'"

The religious leaders and Governor Thomas Kean were among the more than 1,000 people of different faiths who gathered Sunday to show support for the synagogue where, just two weeks after its completion, vandals scrawled anti-Semitic slogans on the walls and crashed a tractor through one side.

Three local youths have been arrested in the case and charged on Oct. 18 with defacement and damage of religious property. But religious leaders here felt that a response by the community as a whole was needed. And so they organized Interfaith Solidarity Day — a rally at the high school football field in this central New Jersey community and the public washing away of the graffiti.



THE BEST OF ALL POSSIBLE WORLDS
DOLDER GRAND HOTEL,
ZURICH

Rue de Gendras, 11, Kurhausstrasse 65, CH-8032 Zurich
Telephone: 01/251 62 31. Telex: 53449 grand ch



BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES
IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE

PROGRAM, TUESDAY 6th NOVEMBER

UK TIMES	SKY MUSIC BOX
15.00	SKY MUSIC BOX PREMIERE
17.00	SKY-TV MUSIC
18.00	GREEN ACRES
18.30	THE GRADY BUNCH
19.00	PAT-FINDERS
19.55	SKYWAYS
20.50	ROVING REPORT
21.15	AMERICAN FOOTBALL
22.30	SKY MUSIC BOX

CONTACT SKY CHANNEL, SATELLITE TELEVISION PLC FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
TELEPHONE LONDON (01) 638 4077 TELEX 266943

Lebanon, Israel Agree to Start Talks On Pullout; Karami to Name Panel

BEIRUT — Lebanon and Israel have agreed on Thursday as the new date for starting negotiations on an Israeli troop withdrawal, officials said Monday.

They said the Foreign Ministry had discussed the new date with United Nations officials, who are overseeing the talks. The talks, which had been scheduled to open Monday, are to take place at the UN headquarters in southern Lebanon.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Sunday he had delayed the talks because the absence of several cabinet ministers prevented the appointment of delegates to the session. Mr. Karami said he hoped to convene the cabinet on Wednesday to name Lebanon's six-member military negotiating team.

The absent ministers included Walid Jumblatt and Nabih Berri, both Moslems, who were meeting outside of Beirut over the weekend.

A Druze Moslem radio station said Monday that Mr. Berri and Mr. Jumblatt had agreed to resist Israel's demand that the South

Lebanon Army, a Christian militia armed by the Israelis, control security along its northern border.

Mr. Jumblatt and Mr. Berri said the road from Beirut to the south would be open to the Lebanese Army but they rejected proposals to deploy army troops in Moslem-held mountains southeast of Beirut, the radio reported.

Victories by the Syrian-backed Moslem militias over the Lebanese Army earlier this year led President Amin Gemayel to cancel a 1983 troop-withdrawal accord with Israel.

Moslem leaders opposed what they saw as political, diplomatic and economic concessions in the 1983 agreement. They are demanding assurances that Israel will not achieve similar concessions in new negotiations.

Tishrin, a Syrian newspaper, Monday quoted Sheikh Mohamed Mahdi Shamseddin, a leader of Lebanon's 900,000-member Shiite Moslem community, as saying that if Israel gained too many concessions in the talks, "We shall resist them."

He was quoted as saying, "The war has not ended and the aggressor should not be rewarded or impose any conditions."

U.S. Envoy Briefs Hussein
Richard W. Murphy, a U.S. assistant secretary of state, briefed King Hussein of Jordan on Monday on the Lebanese-Israeli troop-withdrawal talks, according to United Press International.

A Jordanian spokesman said that Mr. Murphy "briefed his majesty on current efforts to achieve an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and the results of his talks in Beirut, Damascus and Tel Aviv on this issue."

Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy in Amman closed Monday for two days following threats by Islamic Jihad terrorists to attack U.S. targets in the Middle East during the U.S. presidential elections.

Sources said the closure had been ordered by Paul H. Boeker, the U.S. ambassador. Security measures at the embassy have been increased over the past three weeks.

Cairo Court Says Prisoners Tortured

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Egypt's Supreme Court has accused the security forces of having tortured more than half of the 281 Moslem fundamentalists whose protracted trial on charges of sedition and murder ended a month ago.

The accusation by the court, regarded here as highly unusual, appeared in the Saturday issue of Al-Ahram, the Arabic daily, which published portions of the court's 677-page report on the trial.

Al-Ahram said that the report called for an inquiry to identify individuals responsible for the torture.

"Contrary to the Middle Ages," Al-Ahram quoted the report as stating, "torture to extract confessions is unacceptable in modern times."

On Sept. 30, the court gave sentences that were considered lenient to many and acquitted more than half of the Moslem fundamentalists who, in this case, were accused of murder, attempted murder and attempting to overthrow the government.

The men were among about 4,000 suspects arrested in 1981 af-

ter the assassination of President Anwar Sadat and subsequent riots in the central Egyptian town of Asyut. Eighty-seven persons were killed and more than 150 injured in the riots.

The court sentenced 16 persons to life imprisonment at hard labor and 91 others to terms of between two and 15 years. It acquitted 174. Initially, 302 people and been accused in the case, but two died before the trial and 19 were never captured.

After the two-year trial ended, the Egyptian press was filled with speculation about why the sentences had been so lenient; the state prosecutor had demanded the death penalty for nearly all of the accused.

Al-Ahram's account of the court's report suggested that the court had been lenient partly because of the torture.

"It is established beyond doubt that security authorities subjected the majority of the defendants to physical abuse, causing serious injuries, some of whom required treatment in hospitals," the newspaper quoted the court document as saying.

The document accused the security police of having tortured Omar Abdel Rahman, the spiritual leader of the fundamentalists. He was among those acquitted.

"It has been proven to the court that his will was not free and his statements were affected by torture," the account said.

The court report also accused the security police of incompetence in failing to detect the existence of the extremist group, Al Jihad, when it was established in 1980. Several of its members were convicted of taking part in Sadat's murder and were executed.

The only hotel in the world on N. Rodeo Drive.

Decently priced, a stroll from Gucci, Ted Lapidus, Giorgio, Fred 100 rooms, two penthouses, 20 restaurants — and a world apart — from L.A. airport. Among the pleasures of the city, our own new and nearby Cafe Rodeo restaurant.



Beverly Rodeo Hotel
360 N. Rodeo Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90210. Telex No. 691 366

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading subsidy book publisher seeks authors of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, travel, science, history and religious works. Also worldwide scholarly and religious works. Also non-fiction, unscripted. Send for free booklet #12. Suburban Press, 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 USA



Best
TAX-FREE
EXPORT PRICES!

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAGS • SCARVES • HIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES

MICHEL SWISS

16, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS

2nd Floor, Elevator
FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
FREE SAMPLES
Phone 261 7171

RENAISSANCE
DOWNTOWN IN THE
BUSINESS CENTER

19, rue de Zurich, Geneva
Tel. (022) 31 02 41
Telex 289 109

TRANSLATIONS

French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, Czech, Slovak, Polish, Serbian, Croatian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Finnish, Greek, Latin, Albanian, Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Malay, Vietnamese, Lao, Cambodian, Thai, Indonesian, Korean, Japanese, Chinese, etc.

ABC 41 R.N.D. DES VICTOIRES
PARIS 75. TEL. 236.13.03
FASTER - CHEAPER

CONTAINERWORLD SERVICES LTD HIGH INCOME PLAN

16%*
PER ANNUM

Minimum Investment £2,250

Containerworld Services Limited based in Southampton manage and operate a first class world wide container leasing service to the shipping industry and specialists in providing investors with a High Fixed Income with security. For full details of this High Income Plan, complete and return the coupon today. *On investments of £4,250

CONTAINERWORLD SERVICES LIMITED
25 Queen's Terrace, Southampton SO1 1BG
Tel. Southampton 335322 or London
office-01 499 5501 24 hour service

Please send me by return details of your High Fixed Income Plan.
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
Tel No. (work) _____ (home) _____
CONTAINERWORLD SERVICES LIMITED
PREPROMPT SOUTHAMPTON, SO9 1BD
IHT 6-11

FROM THE GLENS OF STRATHPEY

Discover the secrets of Cardhu.

Cardhu stands highest of the many distilleries in the glens of Strathpey, where icy mountain streams spring from the hillsides. It is this water that helps give Cardhu its special character and smoothness — famous throughout the Highlands. Owned by John Walker & Sons Ltd, Cardhu has for many years been the principal malt in the world's most famous blended Scotch whiskeys, Johnnie Walker RED LABEL and BLACK LABEL. Now it is more widely available as a single malt, matured for 12 years. So you can join a growing number of connoisseurs who are discovering the secrets of CARDHU.

Cardhu 12 Year Old Highland Malt Whisky
Distilled by CARDHU Distillery, Knockando, Morayshire, since 1824.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Real Oil-Price Drama

Despite some supposedly maverick behavior, recent developments in the world oil market are less than dramatic. They do not herald a continuing fall in the oil price. Nor do they signal the breakup of OPEC.

Norway, not generally known as a maverick, and later Britain and debt-strapped Nigeria cut the official price for their oil by about 5 percent. The main OPEC producers have responded by planning cuts in their own output to force the price back up again to the traditional response of a cartel.

If this succeeds, the mavericks will probably restore their official prices to the apparently magic level from which they cut them. It would have been odd if they had responded otherwise. They have gained an important trick against their competitors.

It might have been nice to see a real cut in the oil price. It would have helped oil-importing countries to reduce their inflation rates. It would also have helped the developing countries to face up to their debts.

But the price cut was not much more than recognition of what had already happened to prices on the market. And it was less than would have been needed to offset the increased oil bills that most countries have been faced with recently as the result of the rise of the dollar. (Since oil is priced in dollars, a rise in the dollar against other currencies raises importers' oil bills.) Recent events mean neither a windfall for importers nor a catastrophe for producers.

There has been no breakthrough in importers' efforts to free themselves from overdependence on Gulf oil. Alternative sources are not yet so large as to undercut the dominant position of the cartel. What has happened has not reflected a significant fall in demand, but simply a mismatch in OPEC's pricing structure between light and heavy oil. Nothing is less dramatic.

But underneath, an important drama is evolving. In 10 years the world has twice seen the disastrous effects that overdependence on Middle East oil can have on jobs, living standards and, indeed, the war against starvation. Some progress to greater independence has been made. In 1974, OPEC produced two-thirds of the non-Communist world's oil supply. The proportion is now approaching one-third. The world is also using its oil far more economically, and diversifying its energy sources.

But an important reason for the weakening of OPEC's stranglehold has been the world recession. Stagnant activity reduces the demand for oil. It would be foolish to rely on this indefinitely. And it would be singularly foolish to ignore the dangers of yet another politically motivated interruption of the oil flow from the Gulf.

The world energy situation is still on a knife-edge. Future prosperity will depend on continued efforts to increase alternative supplies of energy and to economize on its use. And this is where one gets back to the price of oil. The world has learned the extent to which energy prices influence behavior. High oil prices cut waste, encourage new oil producers and help switch demand to other forms of energy. Lower prices bring back the gas-guzzler and discourage the prospector and the producer.

This is why an important fall in the price of oil could be welcomed only in the very short term. If it started to happen, governments would have to take difficult political decisions to arrest it. They might have to raise taxes on energy use and further subsidize their own energy producers. Neither course wins votes, and it is against this unpleasant backdrop that the drama would have to be played.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

The Press And Other Losers

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Among the losers in this presidential election campaign you will have to include the nosy scribblers of the press. Not since the days of H.L. Menckens have so many reporters written so much or so well about the shortcomings of the president and influenced so few voters.

President Reagan beat the newspapers by ignoring them. From his nomination in Dallas to election weekend he did not hold a single national news conference. He gave one or two interviews to sympathetic writers and allowed a few small-time high school and college audiences to toss him a few questions, but he dismissed the White House press corps with a wave and a smile.

In a switch from Thomas Jefferson's famous remark, he said in effect: "Were it left to me to decide whether I have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate to choose television every time."

Some editorial writers and columnists and most Washington reporters were on to his evasive tactics, easy cheerfulness and unsteady grasp of the facts. They did not hesitate to point out his deficits, personal and fiscal, condemn his windy theorizing, and mock his zigzag contortions, but he had the photographers and television cameramen for allies and proved that one picture on the nightly news can be worth a million words.

Was his advanced age an issue? He disproved it by bouncing up to the stage like a gymnast. Did he promise to balance the budget in his first term but wind up with the deepest recession in 40 years? It was all the fault of Congress, which would not pass his program or pass a constitutional

amendment to balance the budget. What about those huge deficits? Just wait, he says, we'll "grow our way out of them," which is like hoping to grow your way out of cancer.

So what? Nothing in the Constitution requires the president to hold press conferences or debate his opponent. If he wants to mobilize the preachers and turn their churches into political registration booths, nothing can stop him.

His political and advertising managers can do anything they like within the law and are protected by executive privilege from giving an account of their activities to Congress or anybody else. The interesting thing the candidates were like ships passing in the night, broadcasting whatever charges they liked without fear of immediate challenge or contradiction.

In the present mood of the country, most people could not care less. The president is telling them what they like to hear, and the papers are raising questions and doubts about



Israelis Look for An Exit

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM — "We are through with delusions in Lebanon," in those words Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin signifies a profound Israeli change of policy. The new national unity government has totally abandoned the far-reaching political goals of Israel's Lebanese war.

The 1982 invasion was intended by its designer — Ariel Sharon, then defense minister — to force the signing of a peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel, firmly place the rightist Christian Phalange in power in a strong Lebanese government and get Syrian forces out of the country. Reality today is further than ever from those objectives.

"I've never believed that these goals were attainable by the means of force," Mr. Rabin said in a conversation the other day.

"I didn't believe that you could be the policeman of Lebanon," he said. "We will be what in Lebanon, Israel should not aspire — not only morally but first and foremost practically — to go to war, to initiate one, on the assumption that we can go to another country, capture its capital and then dictate a political solution."

Mr. Rabin is known as a hawkish figure in the Labor alignment, so his comment on the limits of military force was significant. But it was more than historical. It reflected the government's determination to get out of the trap Lebanon has proved to be.

So far the war has cost Israel \$3.5 billion and the lives of 600 soldiers. And the torment goes on. More than 15,000 Israeli soldiers are still in Lebanon. The occupation costs this economically stricken country \$1 million a day. The Palestine Liberation Organization has been expelled from Lebanon, but more dangerous Israeli emotions have been aroused among the dominant Shiite population of the south.

To get out of the disaster, the new government sharply cut back Israel's conditions for withdrawal. It dropped the demand that Syrian forces leave at the same time — or at any time. Israel's only objective now is to prevent guerrilla operations from southern Lebanon against its northern territory. It wants an agreement with Lebanon that the separate Israeli-supported South Lebanon Army and the United Nations force take over the area it vacates. And it wants an implicit understanding from Syria that its forces will not move south in Lebanon and that it will not allow terrorists to infiltrate.

The big question is why the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad, should agree to any terms. At the top levels of the Israeli government there is a sense of realism about the difficulty of getting any Syrian cooperation. But officials say there may be reasons for Mr. Assad to play. They mention four:

1. Participating, however indirectly, in the process leading to Israeli withdrawal would make Syria appear as master of the situation.

2. If there were agreement, Israel would pull out its forces in the eastern part of the occupied area that directly threaten Damascus. This would lead to confrontation in Lebanon would give Syria a free hand to apply pressure elsewhere, for instance on Jordan.

3. Mr. Assad may be concerned about the growth of Shiite fanaticism, reasoning that the phenomenon may not be confined to southern Lebanon, and he might therefore like to see an early end to the Israeli presence that provokes it.

When the Lebanese government agreed to send a military team to meet one from Israel under UN auspices, Israeli officials saw a hopeful sign — one that could not have come without Syria's approval. On the other hand, the Syrian first vice president, Abdel Halim Khaddam, said last week that Syria would not "give any guarantees or commitments to the Israelis or anyone else."

Top Israeli officials say they will not pull out of Lebanon without, at a minimum, assurances of security for the country's northern towns. But suppose those assurances are not attainable? How long will the public stand for the draining occupation?

When Ariel Sharon objected to part of the present negotiating plan, a man at the funeral of the 60th soldier killed in Lebanon said — on Israeli television — "Arik Sharon, where do you get the chutzpah to tell us with funerals to negotiate? ... Do you like funerals every day?"

The New York Times

Those Creeping Brackets

Which way will taxes go next year? Up, says Walter Mondale. Not while I'm here, says President Reagan. Whatever the eventual outcome of this debate, the first thing taxes will do next year under a scheme called "indexation" is to go down. This change in the tax code is so substantial — a \$9.4-billion cut in the first full year's revenues — that some politicians, including Mr. Mondale, are already talking about putting it off. They are wrong.

Indexation means that the rates of tax on personal income will be adjusted after every inflationary year to compensate for that inflation. Until now, most taxpayers whose income increased at the same pace as prices were nonetheless pushed into higher tax brackets. That is called "bracket creep." It has been a disguised tax increase year after year for all except taxpayers already in the highest bracket. But under indexation, if the Consumer Price Index rises from one September to the next, as it did by 4.1 percent this year, the personal exemption and also the dividing line between every bracket will be raised accordingly for the following year's taxes.

Here is how it works for 1985: First, the standard deduction — or "zero bracket" — rises 4.1 percent for everyone. The \$2,300 deduction for a single person becomes \$2,390; the \$3,400 deduction for married couples becomes \$3,540. Next, the personal exemption, also untaxed, increases by \$40 for each family member, to \$1,040. And the cutoff between brackets is raised. For example, the marginal tax rate for a married couple with \$45,800 of

taxable income this year is 38 percent. Next year, it will not reach the 38-percent bracket until taxable income exceeds \$47,670. Such a couple, with a total income of about \$60,000, stands to save nearly \$300 from indexation.

The pressure of indexation arose in the years of double-digit inflation and was inserted into the Reagan administration's big 1981 tax-reduction bill. Though President Reagan now makes it sound like his idea, it was born in Congress, just as were most of the recent proposals to repeal, modify or postpone it. Sensing that they will soon have to raise taxes to reduce the budget deficit, some legislators prefer taking away a reduction not yet in effect over voting a larger increase later.

Mr. Mondale insists he favors the principle but begs that the dollars not be lost now. He would index fully in the lower brackets but only partly in the higher ones. For a lot of people the savings look small. A family of four with a \$20,000 income stands to save less than \$40 next year. But if inflation continues at its present moderated rate, the savings would grow each year. In 1989, that family would save more than \$250, and if inflation accelerates it would save even more.

The deficit problem cannot be addressed without raising taxes, and the sooner the better. But let Congress vote the increases in broad daylight — just as it so happily votes tax cuts. Let it quit relying on "bracket creep." Indexation is the fairest tax reform in many years. To tamper with it is to betray a trust.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Spreading The Word, CIA-Style

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Interesting that CIA manual for Nicaragua "contras" but not simply because of its few incoherent references to "neutralizing" Sandinista officials and "creating revolutionary" martyrs for the counterrevolution.

When you read the manual you find that it is not chiefly about killing people. It is chiefly about gaining political allegiance, specifically, about armed guerrillas gaining the political allegiance of the local people without violence or explicit threats.

Internal evidence, I found, fully supports the official story that the manual, "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare," was prepared not as guidance for "contra" killers but as a restraint on them.

The abiding tone of the manual is not so much sinister as wacky. Guerrillas are told to smile, to use simple words and to keep their remarks "short and concise." A guerrilla "should be able to give 5 or 10 logical reasons why, for example, a peasant should give him cloth, needle and thread."

"Principles of psychology" and "principles of political science" are invoked. Recruiting, it is said, "only requires a basic knowledge of the Socratic dialogue."

An appendix instructs the upwardly mobile guerrilla how to sharpen his oratory. The would-be Demosthenes is told to smile, to use simple words and to keep their remarks "short and concise."

If all of this fails to raise one's confidence in the CIA, it certainly indicates a devotion to manipulation that puts the manual in a venerable American political tradition.

It is not all that distant from the CIA's pre-eminence in the world is measured less by any lofty ideal than by the capacity to get a few simple tasks done.

The key difference is that American politics must operate more or less in the spotlight, or in the expectation that a spotlight sooner or later will fall on even the most secret campaign activity, whereas the Reagan intervention in Nicaragua was undertaken in the hope it could be kept secret.

One can report that the writings of George Orwell are a lost art in America. The CIA manual conveys the same unhappy message.

The Washington Post

To See Which Way the Winds Blow

By Kevin Phillips

WASHINGTON — Though the presidential contest may turn out to be a runaway, the election is not without its unresolved questions and barometers of the future. Signals to watch for include:

• The depth of Republican success: In the 1956 and 1972 elections, Republican presidents won easy re-election — Dwight Eisenhower by 15 points, Richard Nixon by 23 — but the Republican Party made little or no gain at the congressional level. 1956 saw no Republican change in Senate strength, and a loss of three House seats; in 1972, the Republicans lost two Senate seats while gaining just 12 in the House of Representatives.

This year, with talk of realignment again in the air, the Republicans say a big breakthrough may be on hand. So when results are tabulated, compare the congressional vote with the 1972 outcome. If the Republicans lose one, two or three Senate seats net, as many observers now predict, and if they gain only 12 to 18 seats in the House, they will not have done very well considering their elaborate computer technology, huge cash assistance for candidates and supportive campaigning by the national ticket — hardly better than in 1972 when the Nixon White House, occupied with the growing Watergate scandal, gave Republican congressional candidates only minimal help.

To transcend the 1972 pattern,

the Republican Party will have to hold its present Senate strength or build on it, while adding at least 20 new seats in the House. Even this result would not convince congressional Democrats that President Reagan had long coasted. To achieve a breakthrough level of congressional gain, the Republican Party will have to retain its present strength in the Senate and pick up 25 to 30 seats in the House.

• The California trend: Earlier this year, Gary Hart defeated Walter Mondale in the primaries and caucuses in all of the five states analysts rate as barometers of future U.S. political and social trends. Especially prominent on the list was California.

Polls in October showed the Democrats doing better in California — even against native-son Reagan — than in the country as a whole. Should that show up in the voting, and should the Democratic share of the vote in California exceed the Democratic share in the nation as a whole, that could be an inauspicious signal for the Republicans. During the 1960s, California was more Republican than the country as a whole in presidential elections, providing an early indicator of what turned out to be a two-decade trend. Any reversal could be worth noting.

• Dixie breakthroughs: Southern Democratic cooperation with the White House in 1981, critical to Reagan legislative success, occurred partly because of legislators' fears that Republicans were again on the rise behind the Mason-Dixon line. In 1980, Mr. Reagan had won every Southern state but Georgia even though he was running against a Southerner. Also, the Republican Party had just captured five Senate seats in Southern and border states, while Republicans had won a dozen new House districts in the South.

The region's results will be worth close attention this year. But this time, the Republicans are expected to lose one or two Southern Senate seats — Tennessee is almost sure to go to the Democrats, and North Carolina might, as well.

Most observers believe the Republicans will capture only three or four new Southern House seats. Such a result will not reconstitute the regional momentum the Reagan administration enjoyed in 1981. But there may be surprise gains such as Republican presidential landslide have often generated in the old Confederacy. Congressional-White House cooperation may hang in the balance.

The writer, who publishes the *American Political Report* and the *Business & Public Affairs Forecast*, contributed this column to the *Los Angeles Times*.

On Baby Fae: Defining a Rescue Ethic

By Albert R. Jonsen

SAN FRANCISCO — As a professor of medical ethics I have been asked innumerable times what I think about "the baboon transplant."

I cannot simply say that this event is good or bad, wonderful or (as one critic described it) "obscene." The problem is not so much what I think about it but how I think about it.

Does the transplantation of a primate heart into a human infant raise the dyed moral imperative to rescue the dying must give us pause. The ethic of rescue is deep in our culture. The Christian Scriptures praise the Good Samaritan. The Talmud excludes from the Sabbath law one who saves a life. The rescue ethic is vital to a humane society. Still, we must ponder its meaning and its limits. Is all endangered life to be snatched from the jaws of death? Is any result, however brief and dismal, sufficient to impose an unbreachable rule of rescue?

The ideal of rescue is restored life and vitality. The rescue of the pope and the president from the assassins' onslaught, the swift restoration of vital functions by trauma surgeons, the repulse of massive infection by antibiotics, even the replacement of damaged organs by transplantation — these are praiseworthy rescues. But their value derives from the quality of future life saved, not from the fact that death has been repelled.

Indeed, "quality of life" is a vague and troubling term, inviting misunderstanding and bias. Certainly it is difficult to predict the results of rescue. Yet often the prospects for success are so remote, the attendant damage so great, the effort so draining that we can rightly say that a certain rescue is not obligatory — we may sadly, but with good conscience, stand aside.

What? Not save Baby Fae? Perhaps not. Her cardiac malformation would have led to her rapid death. Now her life may be short and wretched. The odds against her are great. The immunological gap between primate and human is wide, the need for heavy anti-rejection drugs is great. Those drugs are themselves dangerous and may kill her. Even if this infant matches the best

transplantation record in the world — Stanford University's, with a 50-percent survival rate after five years — what will her five years be like? Her loving parents, who would have lost a baby, will lose a child.

Was this rescue morally imperative, even morally desirable? Are other rescues of this sort mandatory? My pessimistic view of Baby Fae's future may be proved wrong. Occasionally the odds against success are beaten by brilliant manipulation of nature, or by chance. But even if she lives and thrives, society must examine the limits of its ethic of rescue.

The writer, a professor of medical ethics at the University of California-San Francisco School of Medicine, wrote this for the *Los Angeles Times*.

transplantation record in the world — Stanford University's, with a 50-percent survival rate after five years — what will her five years be like? Her loving parents, who would have lost a baby, will lose a child.

Was this rescue morally imperative, even morally desirable? Are other rescues of this sort mandatory? My pessimistic view of Baby Fae's future may be proved wrong. Occasionally the odds against success are beaten by brilliant manipulation of nature, or by chance. But even if she lives and thrives, society must examine the limits of its ethic of rescue.

The ideal of rescue is restored life and vitality. The rescue of the pope and the president from the assassins' onslaught, the swift restoration of vital functions by trauma surgeons, the repulse of massive infection by antibiotics, even the replacement of damaged organs by transplantation — these are praiseworthy rescues. But their value derives from the quality of future life saved, not from the fact that death has been repelled.

Indeed, "quality of life" is a vague and troubling term, inviting misunderstanding and bias. Certainly it is difficult to predict the results of rescue. Yet often the prospects for success are so remote, the attendant damage so great, the effort so draining that we can rightly say that a certain rescue is not obligatory — we may sadly, but with good conscience, stand aside.

What? Not save Baby Fae? Perhaps not. Her cardiac malformation would have led to her rapid death. Now her life may be short and wretched. The odds against her are great. The immunological gap between primate and human is wide, the need for heavy anti-rejection drugs is great. Those drugs are themselves dangerous and may kill her. Even if this infant matches the best

FROM OUR NOV. 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: 'Regionalism' in the Canaries
MADRID — The situation in the Canary Islands is causing apprehension here. About two months ago it was rumored that a conspiracy existed at Las Palmas and other towns in the archipelago to overthrow the Spanish yoke and proclaim a republic. The rumor met with a prompt denial. But there has undoubtedly been a certain amount of agitation, and it is now learned that there is a strong move in the archipelago to establish two provinces instead of one, each province independent of the other and enjoying the same privileges as the provinces of the Peninsula. It is known also that a large section of the native population shares what is called here "regionalist," or home rule ideas, such as exist in Catalonia.

1934: Lewis Carroll's Alice Is Dying
LONDON — The Alice who wandered in Wonderland seventy-two years ago is dying in Westminster. In an old white house in this peaceful Kentish village she lies a woman now eighty-two. The doctors have given up hope for Alice Pleasance Hargreaves. Lewis Carroll, the staid, mathematical clergyman, wrote his immortal story round her. A year ago Mrs. Hargreaves went to America for the Lewis Carroll celebrations. It was seventy-two years ago that a little girl thrilled to a poem in her honor: "Alice! A childish story takes! And with a gentle hand! Lay it where childhood's dreams are twined! In memory's mystic band." Now, "where childhood's dreams are twined," Alice of Wonderland is dying.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. FALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor: PHILIP M. FOISIE
Editor: WALTER WELLS
Deputy Editor: ROBERT K. MCCABE
Deputy Editor: SAMUEL APT
Associate Editor: CARL GEWIRTZ

Deputy Publisher: RENE BONDY

Associate Publisher: ALAIN LECOUR

Associate Publisher: RICHARD D. MORGAN

Director of Operations: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

Director of Circulation: FRANCOIS DESMAISON

Director of Advertising Sales: ROLF D. KRANZBUHL

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1355. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
Asa Headquarters: 24-34 Henry Street, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-385618. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackenzie, 24 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 01-402. Telex 262000.
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021120. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.
U.S. subscription: \$300 yearly. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. and at additional mailing offices.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

The Washington Post

Reagan Sets Policy Goals for a 2d Term

President Plans Quick Action on Arms Control, Tax Reform and the Deficit

By David Hoffman
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, if elected to a second term, intends to use the first few months to launch a campaign for tax simplification, renew his efforts to trim the federal deficit and search for new ways to break the deadlock over arms control with the Soviet Union, according to White House officials.

Mr. Reagan intends to try to make the best use of a six- to nine-month "window of opportunity" during which his popularity is highest to pursue a focused agenda of spending and tax issues, and also take first steps toward resolving internal administration differences over arms control.

White House officials said Mr. Reagan would begin making domestic policy decisions on a second term immediately after the election, with a heavy emphasis on fiscal matters. Mr. Reagan must make key decisions next week on the 1985 budget, to be sent to Congress in January. He is expected to seek sharp new cuts in federal programs that benefit the middle class, such as student aid and government civilian and military pensions.

A prime factor in the budget decisions will be the outcome of the congressional campaigns. Officials say a 25-seat Republican gain in the House — nearly offsetting the 26-seat loss in 1982 — would give Mr. Reagan a "governing majority," allowing him to build coalitions with conservative Democrats such as those who pushed through his programs in 1981.

But many officials are predicting smaller Republican advances. A 15-seat gain, they said, could become a "working majority" but one that would force Mr. Reagan into more bipartisan cooperation and trade-offs with Democrats, particularly on fiscal matters.

In the Senate, the White House expects the Republicans to lose one or two of their 55 seats, which would preserve Republican control of the 100-seat chamber but give moderate Republicans a stronger voice as swing votes. White House aides expect either Richard G. Lugar of Indiana or Bob Dole of Kansas to be elected Senate majority leader next month.

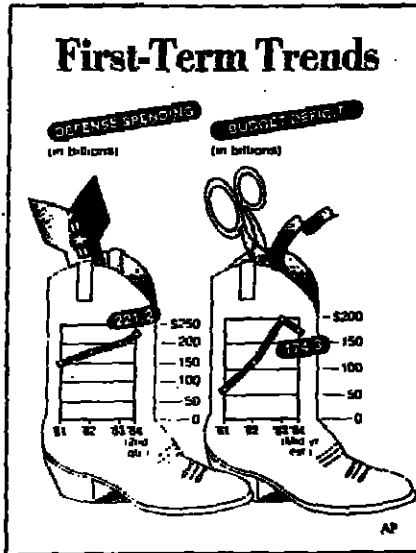
Mr. Reagan's support in a second term may be tested soon after the next Congress convenes in January, when votes are scheduled on production of the MX missile and on aid to the rebels fighting the government of Nicaragua.

Strategists for the president believe that a landslide victory over Walter F. Mondale will embolden Mr. Reagan's second-term strategy, encouraging him to offer more ambitious proposals, particularly on the budget and tax simplification. A victory in which he takes 60 percent or more of the popular vote would probably also leave Mr. Reagan less willing to negotiate with Congress on a possible tax increase.

A smaller margin is likely to produce a second-term strategy of narrower focus and one that envisions more bipartisan compromise with Congress.

The strategists say that a landslide could help Mr. Reagan build coalitions with conservative Democrats. But they acknowledge that, even with a huge margin this year, Mr. Reagan will never again be on the ballot in any district to help his allies.

Because Mr. Reagan delegates so much au-



thority to subordinates, White House staffing decisions will also be critical in shaping the second term. Mr. Reagan's first term was characterized by sharp divisions between rival White House factions led by the pragmatic chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, and his counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, who is expected to be confirmed as attorney general.

Officials said Mr. Baker is planning to remain at the White House through August to help guide the "second phase" of Mr. Reagan's program through Congress.

Many officials expect the deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, to leave the White House for a job in public relations. There has also been speculation about the president's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, being named ambassador to Israel, but aides deny he intends to leave the White House.

Conservatives are expected to seek a White House or cabinet-level role for the representative to the United Nations, Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, possibly as a counselor to the president.

On the issue of arms control, Mr. Baker and other top White House officials favor the appointment of a special envoy who would handle all negotiations with the Soviet Union. One senior official said the idea is attractive because it would be a way to bridge the deep internal divisions over arms control that marked Mr. Reagan's administration in the first term. Most speculation for the post focuses on Brent Scowcroft, who was President Gerald R. Ford's national security adviser and chairman of Mr. Reagan's commission on strategic forces.

How soon after the election Mr. Reagan will move on arms-control issues is not certain, but aides insist the president sincerely wants to leave an arms control agreement with Moscow as a legacy of his second term. Aides to the president have discussed the concept of overall "umbrella" negotiations with the Soviet Union, which Mr. Reagan mentioned in his September address to the United Nations, but details have not been worked out.

On domestic policy, Mr. Reagan's top two goals are tax simplification and deficit reduc-

tion. Mr. Reagan made tax reform one of the few specific pledges of his re-election campaign, and aides say he intends to move quickly after the election to begin assembling a proposal for Congress.

One senior White House official said it was important for Mr. Reagan to move quickly to head off the expected opposition to tax simplification from many special interest groups and businesses that now enjoy breaks in the existing tax code.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan is to report on a yearlong tax reform study in December, and is expected to propose a modified "flat tax" that would eliminate all but a few deductions and allow for lower tax rates.

Mr. Reagan has pledged not to use tax reform as a "gimmick" to raise taxes, and most tax simplification schemes are supposed to be "revenue-neutral," meaning that would not bring in more revenue.

But many fiscal analysts, both within and outside the administration, are predicting that a tax increase will be necessary to bring down the federal deficit, currently estimated at \$165 billion for the next fiscal year, which starts in October. Mr. Reagan may discover after the election that the deficit has grown because Congress voted more spending in September and because the economy is slowing down.

Mr. Reagan pledged during the campaign that he would raise taxes only as a "last resort," but administration officials acknowledge that he may accept a tax increase passed by Congress as the price for further spending cuts. They point out that Mr. Reagan accepted such a combination of tax increase and spending cuts in 1982 and 1984.

How Mr. Reagan can be convinced to accept a tax increase is a question that not even his most senior advisers are willing to answer now. One possibility being discussed among Republican strategists is a temporary tax surcharge devoted exclusively to deficit-reduction, and which would expire when Congress passes a tax simplification scheme.

On spending, Mr. Reagan is expected to ask Congress for another round of cuts in programs that largely escaped the budget knife in earlier years. This includes some of the so-called entitlement programs where benefits are distributed automatically to those who qualify.

Aides to the president think he has gone as far as possible with cutting programs that benefit the poor, and hope primarily to hold the line against expansion.

The major areas targeted for reduction include student aid, veterans health care, medical entitlements such as Medicare, federal military and civilian retirement pensions, the federal work force, "special interest economic subsidies" such as the operating costs of the FAA air traffic control system, and federal subsidies for building and maintaining inland waterways.

Mr. Reagan was not specific in his re-election campaign about the continued pace of his defense build-up. Administration fiscal projections suggest a slower rate of growth in a second term because many of the major weapons systems will already have been funded. Prominent congressional Republicans are predicting that Congress will hold defense spending increases to 4 percent after inflation.

The Candidates on Key Issues

Ronald Reagan

Arms Control

Opposes a nuclear freeze as unverifiable and likely to undercut incentives for Soviet Union to negotiate arms reductions. Supports a continuing military buildup to permit United States to negotiate from position of strength. In strategic arms limitation talks, would reduce number and ca-

capacity of ballistic missile warheads and restrict bombers and cruise missiles to levels below those of SALT II. Favors a comprehensive, verifiable worldwide ban on chemical weapons, but in its absence would build up chemical weapons arsenal.

Space Weapons

Has begun a "strategic defense initiative" to develop a defense against ballistic missiles. Pro-

poses sharing the technology with the Soviet Union.

Military Spending

Favors continued annual increases in military spending of 7 to 8 percent after inflation. Would continue strategic modernization program that

includes MX missile, B-1 bomber and Trident 2 submarine-launched ballistic missile. Would expand Navy to 600 ships.

Central America

Condemns Soviet Union, Cuba and the Sandinista Government of Nicaragua are trying to "install Communism by force throughout the hemisphere." Has sought to increase United States aid

to Government of El Salvador, which is fighting rebel guerrillas, and to rebel groups in Nicaragua, whom he describes as "freedom fighters."

Lebanon and the Middle East

Contends he has restored good relations with Israel and has solid ties with Egypt and Saudi Arabia, though hopes for associating West Bank and Gaza Strip with Jordan have faded. Construction of Israeli settlements in occupied West Bank has continued. Efforts to bring about withdrawal of all

foreign forces from Lebanon collapsed. Sent marines to police cease-fire in Lebanon, declaring stability there a vital American interest. After terrorist bombing killed 241 American servicemen, United States troops were withdrawn and previous language abandoned.

Budget Deficits

Would rely on a growing economy, along with further spending reductions, to pare deficits. Has pointed to 2,478 recommendations of a study com-

mission as ways to reduce spending without hurting the needy. Favors constitutional amendment to require a balanced Federal budget.

Income Taxes

Opposed to a tax increase except as a "last resort" to cut deficit and has pledged he would not propose an increase in personal income taxes.

Has ordered tax reform study by Treasury Department to be issued in December.

Religion and Politics

Said at Republican convention that "politics and morality are inseparable — and as morality's foundation is religion, religion and politics are necessarily related. We need religion as a guide."

Subsequently added: "The unique thing about America is a wall in our Constitution separating church and state. It guarantees there will never be a state religion in this land."

School Prayer

Has championed a constitutional amendment to allow organized prayer in public schools.

Walter Mondale

Arms Control

Supports a mutual, verifiable freeze on strategic weapons. Would institutionalize the annual United States-Soviet summit meetings. Has proposed a moratorium on testing antiballistic weapons and would work toward negotiating a treaty

banning them. Would resubmit SALT II agreement to Senate for ratification. Supports verifiable treaties such as a comprehensive nuclear test ban and a ban on chemical weapons. Wants reaffirmation of 1972 ABM treaty.

Space Weapons

Opposes Reagan plan for missile defenses, calling it "Star Wars" and arguing that carrying it

but would start a new arms race in space.

Military Spending

Favors reducing rate of increase in military spending. Would hold growth in military budget to 3 percent or 4 percent annually after inflation.

Would cancel MX missile and B-1 bomber but continue Trident 2 missile. Would slow the expansion of the Navy.

Central America

Emphasizes negotiations rather than military aid and involvement in Central America. Would support President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador and keep American military advisers in El

Salvador and Honduras. Would end support for rebels in Nicaragua. If negotiations fail and Nicaragua uses any force outside its borders, would quarantine the country.

Lebanon and the Middle East

In general, favors a return to Camp David process begun by President Carter and involving Israel and Egypt. Would become personally involved, but says he would not put pressure on Is-

rael. Has denounced American position and policy in the Middle East as "a disaster from almost every standpoint."

Budget Deficits

Would cut deficit two-thirds by 1989 and raise \$85 billion in new revenues that year. Would hold rate of real growth in military spending to 3 percent or 4 percent a year. Favors hospital cost con-

tainment, saving \$12 billion, and projects savings of \$4 billion on farm price supports. Would add \$30 billion to domestic programs to partially restore spending cut by Reagan Administration.

Income Taxes

Has proposed a 10 percent tax surcharge on annual incomes of more than \$100,000 for married couples and \$70,000 for single people; a 15 percent corporate minimum tax, and limiting third phase

of Reagan tax cuts for married couples with incomes of more than \$80,000 and single people with incomes of more than \$46,000.

Religion and Politics

Supports Jeffersonian concept of a "wall of separation between church and state." Argues

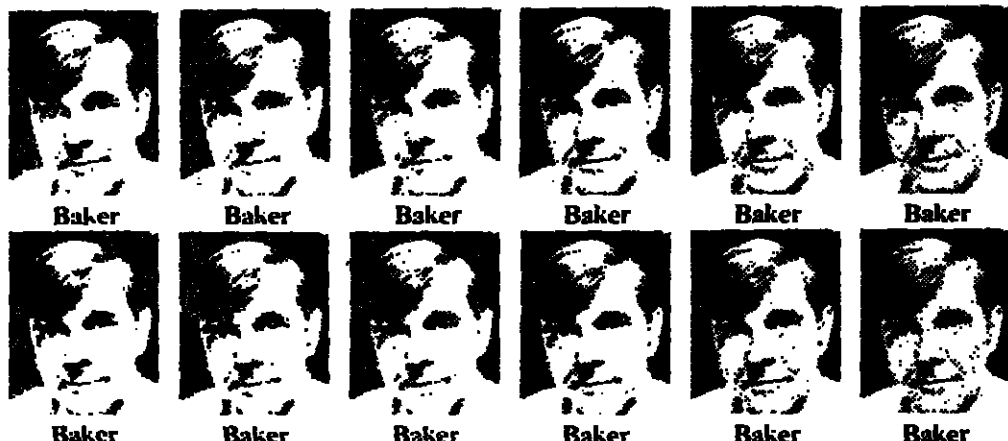
that religious clauses of First Amendment need not be fixed, but followed.

School Prayer

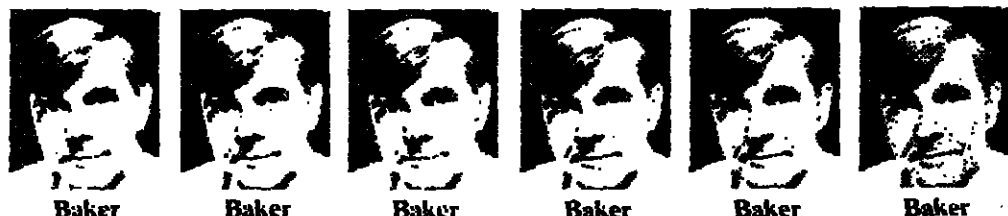
Opposes a constitutional amendment on school prayer. Opposes any efforts, including govern-

ment-sponsored silent prayer, that suggest a state mandate requiring prayer in schools.

A Dozen



For The Price Of Six



If you purchased this Trib at a newsstand, you're already enjoying a rare bargain—the whole world in just a few tightly written, fast-packed pages. You're reading a product created by scores of journalists working day and night from dozens of distant datelines to bring you a compact compilation which can be purchased for the price of a cup of coffee.

But why not double the bargain? Enjoy twice as many newspapers with double the headlines, business trends, candid commentary, high fashion and comic strip hi-jinks, exciting sports and puzzling crosswords.

By subscribing to the International Herald Tribune for six months or a year, you save almost half the newsstand price on

each copy. Up to 42% off, to be precise. Twice as many Tribs for your money.

Join the global who's who of thought-leader readers who turn to each morning's Trib for the latest in objectively reported world news, timely written opinion, the day's closing business tabulations, buy-and-sell reports from the international market-place, at-the-stadium recaps of just-completed matches, what's happening in the world of culture—and all in an international perspective.

Double the value of the Trib by halving its price. Subscribe now so you don't miss a single issue. Major credit cards accepted. Just fill out the coupon below and mail. For maximum savings, subscribe for a full year. This cut-price subscription offer is for new subscribers only.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published by The New York Times and The Washington Post
Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Telephone: 747.17.29 Telex: 612932

Please circle below the time period and reduced subscription price selected.
(Rates valid through April 30, 1985. For new subscribers only.)

COUNTRY	1 year	6 months	3 months
Austria	3,220	1,610	890
Belgium	3,220	1,610	890
Denmark	3,220	1,610	890
France	3,220	1,610	890
Germany	3,220	1,610	890
Greece	3,220	1,610	890
Ireland	3,220	1,610	890
Italy	3,220	1,610	890
Japan	3,220	1,610	890
Netherlands	3,220	1,610	890
Norway	3,220	1,610	890
Portugal	3,220	1,610	890
Spain	3,220	1,610	890
Sweden	3,220	1,610	890
Switzerland	3,220	1,610	890
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East, West of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia...	396	198	109

☐ Yes, I would like to accept your bargain offer. Please send me the International Herald Tribune for the time period and at the reduced price circled on this coupon.
☐ My payment is enclosed (Check/money order to the I.H.T.). Please charge my

Card account number _____
Card expiry date _____ Signature _____
My name _____
Address _____
City _____
Job/Profession _____ Nationality _____
Company activity _____ 6-11-84

For a Candidate, Orgonomy Means Embarrassment

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Every night the U.S. television networks talk about the big issues of 1984: the economy, war and peace, taxes, civil rights and the environment.

But what about orgonomy, the haircut mix-up, the kid's Toyota, the doctored résumé or the paternity suit? These, too, are the stuff of politics, embarrassing issues that can make or break political careers.

Orgonomy became a political issue in New Hampshire last month when Jack Anderson, a columnist, wrote that Senator Gordon J. Humphrey's wife, Patricia, was a member of the American College of Orgonomy, Orgonomy, he wrote, was a psychological school of thought holding that "organs are essential to a healthy psyche in children as well as adults."

Mr. Humphrey acknowledged that his wife was involved in the study of orgonomy, but denied that it advocated organs for children. The Republican senator accused his Democratic opponent, Representative Norman E. D'Amours, of planting the story. Mr. D'Amours denied it.

Within two weeks, a University of New Hampshire poll found that half of the state's residents were familiar with orgonomy. "I don't think it had much bearing on the race," Mr. D'Amours' press secretary, George Burke, said. "It may have even cut against us."

Controversy sometimes begins with revelations of a secret from a candidate's past or an inappropriate statement by a candidate.

Judy Petty, a Republican candidate in Arkansas for the House of Representatives, got in trouble in August by saying, "Some things are worse than war."

Bart Gordon, a Democratic candidate for the House in Tennessee, was embarrassed recently by reports in the Nashville Banner that he had settled a paternity suit out of court just before he announced his candidacy.

There are flaps over other things, too.

Because of a conflict in scheduling, Elizabeth H. Mitchell, Democratic Senate candidate from Maine, missed her final television debate with the incumbent Republican, William S. Cohen. She was getting her hair cut.

Carrie Francke, a Republican candidate for the House in Missouri, got in hot water because she claimed to have five university degrees but is a few credit hours short of earning one of them.

Two things set the 1984 campaign apart from others: the tastelessness of some of the charges and candidates' increasing use of negative advertising.

In Michigan, the campaign of Senator Carl M. Levin, a Democrat, is broadcasting a 1983 film segment that shows Jack Loumsa, his Republican opponent, telling a Japanese audience that "back home in the United States" he owned a Toyota. Mr. Loumsa, badly needing votes of people whose livelihood depends on the U.S. auto industry, said a few days ago that the car belonged to his son.

In Texas, Representative Phil Gramm, a Republican, ran a radio ad accusing his Democratic opponent, Lloyd Doggett, of using a male strip show to raise campaign funds after Mr. Doggett received a contribution from a homosexual rights group.

In Oklahoma, a television commercial pictured a congressional candidate, Frank Keating, a Republican, in a boxing ring, saying, "As a Tulsa prosecutor I won every case I tried." Representative James R. Jones, a Democrat, fired back with an ad detailing how Mr. Keating had lost two major kickback cases as a U.S. attorney.

In Illinois, Senator Charles H. Percy, a Republican, is airing a commercial that pictures an angry mob taking over the U.S. Embassy in Tehran as a voice says: "American unites against Iran. But Paul Simon writes an official letter to the Ayatollah Khomeini praising him as a 'just and holy man.' Simon labels the seizure of 63 American hostages as a misunderstanding."

Representative Simon, Mr. Percy's Democratic opponent, had written to the Iranian leader saying: "As a just and holy man, you must want to keep misunderstandings between nations to a minimum."

Electoral College: Arithmetic Favors The Republicans

By James R. Dickenson

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is expected to win a landslide over Walter F. Mondale in the Electoral College by a far larger margin than his lead of 10 to 20 points in the popular vote, as reflected by national opinion polls.

Many Reagan advisers expect the president to do better than his 489-49 electoral margin over Jimmy Carter four years ago.

This is a reflection of two factors — the increasing split in U.S. politics between presidential elections and state and local elections, and the unique workings of the Electoral College, a political institution about which most Americans are only dimly aware.

Since the post-World War II civil rights movement, the Republicans have built an increasingly strong electoral college base for presidential elections in the South and the West because voters in those regions increasingly have determined that the national Democratic Party is too liberal for them. The political base of the Democratic Party in recent years has been in the industrial Northeast and upper Midwest.

The western states have historically been more conservative and Republican than the country as a whole. The South, on the other hand, was a major part of the New Deal coalition forged in the 1930s by Franklin D. Roosevelt, a Democrat.

With the civil rights movement, however, the South deserted the national Democratic Party to vote for Republicans for president, although it continues to be strongly Democratic at the state and local levels.

In 1964, after 10 years of increasing civil rights activity, the South backed Lyndon B. Johnson's national landslide. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana went for Senator Barry Goldwater, the Republican presidential candidate. Only Mr. Goldwater's home state of Arizona joined the South in backing him.

The South has voted Democratic for president only once since then, in 1976, when former Governor Jimmy Carter of Georgia was the nominee. In 1980, every southern state except for Mr. Carter's Georgia voted for Mr. Reagan.

A look at a map of the United States helps illustrate the Democrats' electoral problem, both this year and in the longer term.

Draw a line from Canada to Mexico along the eastern boundaries of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. There are 18 states with 162 electoral votes west of that line that are probably safe for Mr. Reagan and for any Republican presidential candidate in the foreseeable future. Hawaii is the lone exception.

Draw another line along the northern borders of Arkansas, Kentucky and Virginia. There are 11 states with 118 electoral votes south of it, and these are also generally safe for Mr. Reagan and the Republicans in presidential elections.

Together, these two regions have 280 electoral votes, 10 more than needed for election. They are the Republicans' presidential election base.

Put another way, in the last four presidential elections, beginning in 1968, the Republican presidential candidate has won 23 states with 103 electoral votes all four times. These include Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and all the states west of the Missouri River except Texas, Washington and Hawaii. Texas and Washington went for Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968, and Texas went for Mr. Carter in 1976.

In addition, in three of the last four elections, Republican presidential candidates have won in 17 states with a total of 184 electoral votes. These include nine southern states with a total of 94 electoral votes and Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Democrats, on the other hand, have won only the District of Columbia in all of the last four elections. In three of the four elections they have won six states — Massachusetts, Minnesota, Hawaii, Maryland, Rhode Island and West Virginia — with a total of 106 electoral votes.

These landslide Republican victories in the Electoral College have been far larger than the party's share of the popular vote.

But U.S. presidents are not elected directly by the voters. Presidents are elected by electors from each state, one for each U.S. House member and Senator from each state, plus three from the District of Columbia. With 435 House members and 100 senators plus those from the District, the total is 538, with a majority of 270 needed to elect.

In fact, the Electoral College system makes it possible for a candidate to win the presidency without getting the largest number of popular votes. That happened in 1824, 1876 and 1888.

The Electoral College was established in the constitution as a compromise between electing presidents by direct popular vote or by Congress. Americans who vote on Election Day are casting ballots not for a presidential candidate but for a group of electors who will meet Dec. 17 to formally elect the president.

The writers of the constitution envisioned electors as civic leaders who could be trusted to exercise their best judgment when they voted.

There is nothing in the constitution to prevent electors from voting for anyone they wish, including themselves. The various methods by which electors have been chosen have sometimes determined how they voted, however.

By 1836 all the states except South Carolina, which held out until after the Civil War, had established direct election of electors by the voters. Before this, when some states picked their electors through their state legislatures, political deals in choosing the electors often determined how they voted.

Until early in the 20th century, some states still divided their electoral votes among the candidates because the names of individual electors were listed on the ballot and voters had to vote for each one. Thus, in 1880 California elected five electors for the Republican candidate, James A. Garfield, and one for his Democratic opponent, Winfield Scott Hancock.

Now, however, the electors, a state of whom are picked by the leaders of each party in each state, are not generally listed on the ballot and are elected automatically by the voters.

STATES	1984 Elec- toral Votes	TIMES CARRIED SINCE 1856		
		Dem.	Rep.	Other*
ALABAMA	9	23	5	3
ALASKA	3	1	5	0
ARIZONA	7	7	11	0
ARKANSAS	6	25	3	2
CALIFORNIA	47	10	21	1
COLORADO	8	9	17	1
CONNECTICUT	8	11	21	0
DELAWARE	3	15	16	1
D. C.	3	5	0	0
FLORIDA	21	20	10	1
GEORGIA	12	27	2	2
HAWAII	4	5	1	0
IDAHO	4	10	12	1
ILLINOIS	24	10	22	0
INDIANA	12	8	24	0
IOWA	8	5	27	0
KANSAS	7	6	23	1
KENTUCKY	9	23	8	1
LOUISIANA	10	22	5	3
MAINE	4	3	29	0
MARYLAND	10	20	10	2
MASSACHUSETTS	13	12	20	0
MICHIGAN	20	8	25	1
MINNESOTA	10	10	20	1
MISSISSIPPI	7	22	4	3
MISSOURI	11	21	11	0
MONTANA	4	10	13	0
NEBRASKA	5	7	22	0
NEVADA	4	13	16	1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4	6	26	0
NEW JERSEY	16	15	17	0
NEW MEXICO	5	9	9	0
NEW YORK	36	13	19	0
NORTH CAROLINA	13	24	6	1
NORTH DAKOTA	3	5	17	1
OHIO	23	8	24	0
OKLAHOMA	8	10	9	0
OREGON	7	7	24	0
PENNSYLVANIA	25	8	23	1
RHODE ISLAND	4	12	20	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	8	22	7	2
SOUTH DAKOTA	3	4	18	1
TENNESSEE	11	21	9	1
TEXAS	29	24	5	1
UTAH	5	8	14	0
VERMONT	3	1	31	0
VIRGINIA	12	20	9	1
WASHINGTON	10	9	13	1
WEST VIRGINIA	6	17	13	0
WISCONSIN	11	8	23	1
WYOMING	3	8	15	0
TOTALS	538			
ELECTORAL VOTES NEEDED TO WIN	270			

Continued on page 1

Campaign Advanced the Notion Of Personality, Mastery of Media

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tuesday, the people will take over and with pollsters as the sovereign arbiters of the political fate of President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale.

Some commentators insist that opinion polls and the dominance of television have conspired to make this election a footnote to a process that has already declared Mr. Reagan the winner. But no one who has spent a lot of time talking to voters is likely to buy such arguments about the malleability

NEWS ANALYSIS

of the 80 million to 100 million Americans expected to vote Tuesday.

Elections finally get down to a human process — people choosing which of two candidates they like better. Often, the choice can have as much to do with feelings as with emerging demographic trends as with issues. If nothing else, the Reagan-Mondale campaign has brought these dimensions of the political process into sharp focus.

Win or lose, Ronald Reagan has a secure place alongside John F. Kennedy in the front ranks of the master performers of the television age. The administration's success in using official events for campaign purposes — the president's reunion with the veterans of the D-Day assault at Pointe du Hoc in Normandy is a prime example — has established Michael K. Deaver, the White House deputy chief, as the best political stage manager yet.

The Reagan team has also advanced the art of political filmmaking; even some Mondale advisers said that they wept with emotion at the 18-minute film used to introduce the president at the Republican National Convention in Dallas.

Why has a campaign based on likability and ideological image-making done so well? This question has been posed repeatedly by frustrated Democrats. The findings of a recent New York Times-CBS News Poll suggest part of the answer — 40 percent of the voters regard Mr. Mondale as a strong leader, 70 percent think of Mr. Reagan as one. The approval rating for Mr. Mondale is 38 percent; his disapproval figure is 43 percent. Mr. Reagan's approval rating is 57 percent.

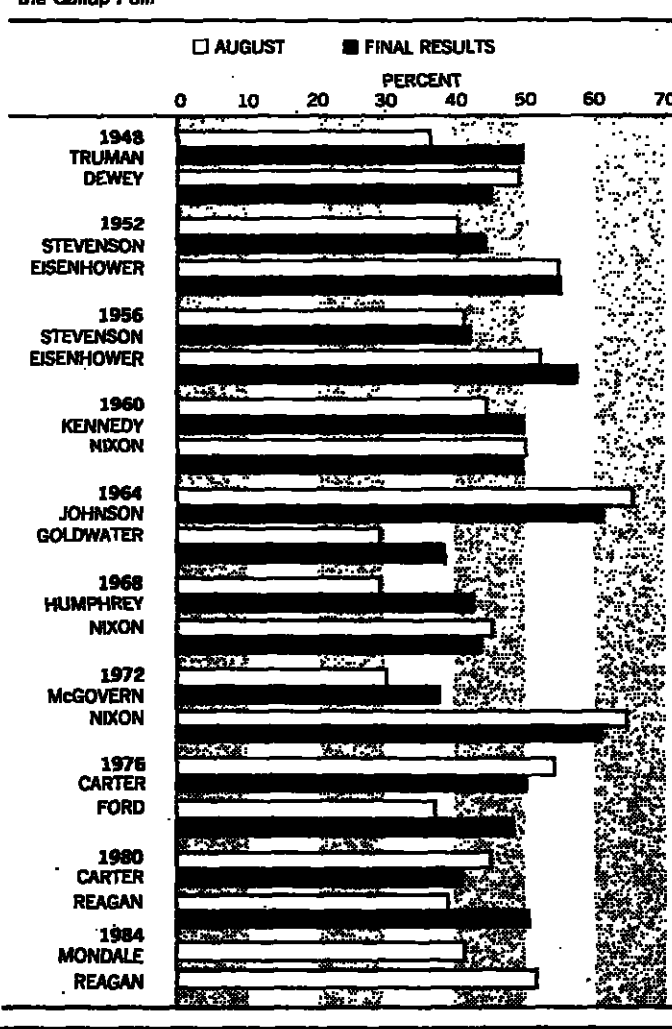
In other words, many voters seem to like Mr. Reagan and to feel indifferent about Mr. Mondale, and so they have never really tuned in to the Democratic nominee's attempts to make the election a contest on issues rather than a referendum on Mr. Reagan's personality.

But Mr. Reagan's poll taker, Richard Wirthlin, argues that the reason for the incumbent's political strength "runs more deeply than the fact that Reagan is liked." Millions of Americans, he said, agree with his policies.

Mr. Mondale's problems were demonstrated to the Democratic Party establishment early on. Last spring, almost 6 out of 10 Democratic primary voters went for someone else. Even so, the party leadership supported him for the nomination in the hope that the

OFF AND RUNNING HOW PRESIDENTIAL RACES BEGIN & END

How the candidates stood in August and fared in November according to the Gallup Poll.



former vice president, a seasoned champion of Democratic principles, could close the popularity gap once the general election contest started.

Both Mr. Mondale and his strategists worked to increase the Democrats' appeal. One reason for selecting Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro as the vice presidential candidate, party lead-

ers say, was that she was expected to lend some warmth to the ticket. Democrats acknowledge that the gains in this regard were limited by the emergence of questions about her husband's finances.

As the 1984 contest has wound on, many political professionals have been looking to the future. In both parties, there is a powerful sense that American

Voter Turnout Expected to Rise

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — After a 24-year decline in voter participation, all indications are that a higher percentage of people will cast ballots Tuesday than did so in 1980.

Starting in the 1972 election, participation in presidential elections dropped below 60 percent. In 1980, just 52.6 percent of eligible voters exercised their franchise.

Analysts who have studied registra-

tion figures and polls of voters' intentions predict that participation will increase this year for the first time since 1960, when 62.8 percent of the voting-age population cast votes for president. Registration is way up, and there is a close correlation between registration and turnout.

However, it is also possible that the widespread expectation of a Reagan landslide will persuade many voters to stay home, keeping the turnout low.

Demographic Shifts Have Modified Character of Nation

Perception of the Economy Has Changed but Conditions Are Not All That Different

By John Herbers

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The nation that will elect a president, a Congress and thousands of state and local officials on Tuesday is vastly different from the way it was just four years ago. Yet perhaps more remarkable than the changes themselves — most were under way in 1980 — is the perception of change, even about things that have changed very little.

Four years ago, when Ronald Reagan was swept into the White House vowing to alter the course of modern history, Americans were less optimistic than they had been in the past, according to public opinion polls, even though fewer people were poor and most were at least marginally better off materially. Now polls show that the traditional American optimism has returned even though the statistics that reflect material well-being are not all that different.

A higher percentage of the population in 1984 is officially designated as poor. Median household income is up slightly but more family members are having to work to keep it there.

The unemployment rate is essentially unchanged; last month's rate, including the armed forces, was 7.3 percent, one-tenth of 1 percent lower than in January 1981. The percentage of unemployed who have become discouraged and quit looking for work has increased. The percentage of single-parent households has risen. People over 65 make up a larger share of the population and the portion of old persons not living with family has increased slightly. Street crime is reported down, but about the same percentage of people say they do not feel safe in their own neighborhoods after dark.

And although the United States is reported to be more conservative, in the sense of putting more emphasis on individual enterprise, neither the polls nor policies below the presidential level indicate any massive shift. There was no significant change, for example, in the way respondents divided on whether government should see that people have jobs.

All this tends to support the argument that Americans in recent years are more inclined to vote their interests on issues in local, state and congressional elections but to support the person in whom they have the most confidence in presidential contests. Whatever the outcome on Tuesday, the enthusiastic following that Mr. Reagan has attracted in good times and bad bears this out.

During his tenure, heads of households under 35 were the only age group to experience a decline in real income from 1980 to 1984. But young adults have proven to be among his most ardent supporters.

One of the most significant changes has been the growth of "Reagan country," as areas of the West and South are frequently called. This will be the first presidential election in which the electoral vote reflects the great migration from the industrial North to the Sunbelt. It occurred in the 1970s and accelerated during the recession of 1982.

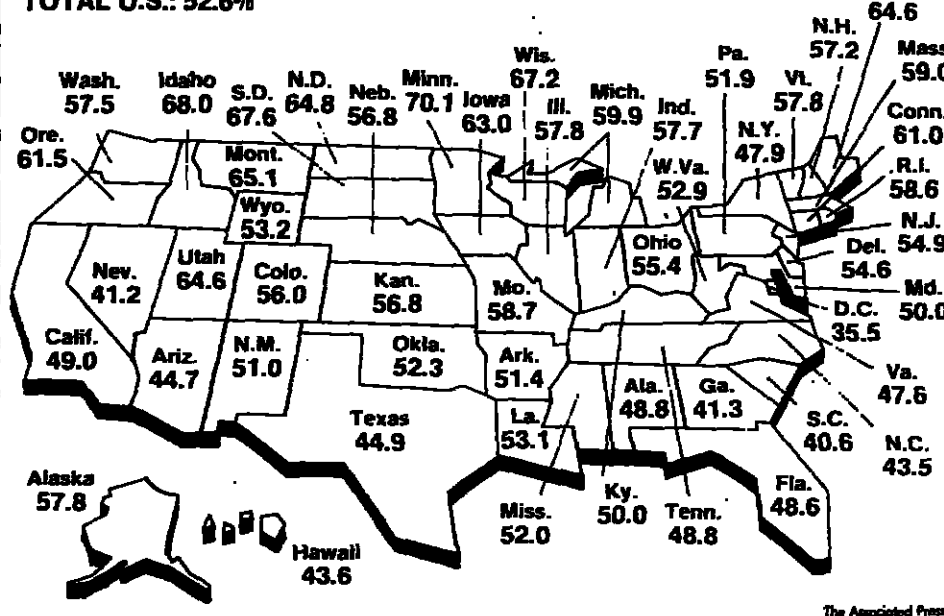
The electoral change does not take into account shifts after the 1980 census. Even so, the Northeast and Middle West together lost 17 electoral votes, down to 250 from 267 in 1980. The South and West gained the 17, up to 288.

The importance of this migration was pointed up, in part, by huge voter registration drives. The Democrats did quite well at signing up people in the North, in

HOW VOTER PARTICIPATION VARIES FROM STATE TO STATE

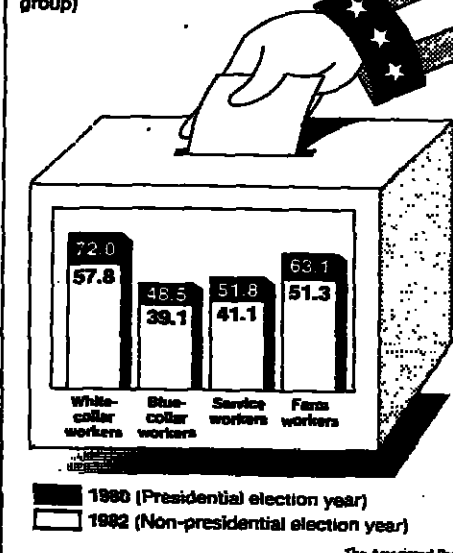
(Percent of voting-age population casting votes for presidential electors, 1980)

TOTAL U.S.: 52.6%



WHITE COLLAR WORKERS VOTE MORE REGULARLY

(Percent voting by occupational group)



Outside Limelight, Small Parties Chug On

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan, a Republican, and Walter F. Mondale, a Democratic challenger, are getting almost all the campaign attention, but 15 other parties will Tuesday in at least one state.

The Federal Election Commission reports that at least one minor-party candidate made the ballot in all but four states. Only in Florida, Georgia, Missouri and Oregon do voters have no choice other than the Mr. Reagan or Mr. Mondale.

Gus Hall and Angela Davis are leading the Communist ticket. This is the fourth time Mr. Hall has run for president on the Communist Party-U.S. ticket. Miss Davis

ran on the ticket in 1980, when they joined him on the ticket in 1980, when they received 45,023 votes.

Miss Davis became a cause célèbre for Communists around the world when she was jailed for 16 months pending her 1972 trial on murder and kidnapping charges in a 1970 courthouse shootout in California in which four persons were killed. The Soviet Union awarded her the Lenin Peace Prize in 1979.

David Bergland, the nominee of the

Libertarian Party, is on the ballot in 38 states. He is on the ballot as an independent in 18 states. Mr. LaRouche has accused Mr. Mondale and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger of being Soviet agents. He is proposing vast engineering projects, like a second Panama Canal, a grand canal along the coast of China and a high-speed rail line across Africa.

Mr. Bergland proposes legalizing heroin and prostitution, eliminating all taxes and the military draft, and closing down public schools and welfare programs.

Among other candidates are the following:

• Sonia Johnson, the presidential nominee of the Citizens Party, is on the ballot in 17 states. She was excommunicated from the Mormon Church in 1979 for supporting the Equal Rights Amendment as a basis of constitutional protection for the rights of women. In the 1982 race for president of the National Organization for Women, Mrs. Johnson came in second, receiving 40 percent of the vote. Earlier this year, she founded the Women's International Disarmament Alliance in Geneva.

• Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. founded the U.S. Labor Party in 1973, but he tried to run as Democrat in 1980 and again this

year. He is on the ballot as an independent in 18 states. Mr. LaRouche has accused Mr. Mondale and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger of being Soviet agents. He is proposing vast engineering projects, like a second Panama Canal, a grand canal along the coast of China and a high-speed rail line across Africa.

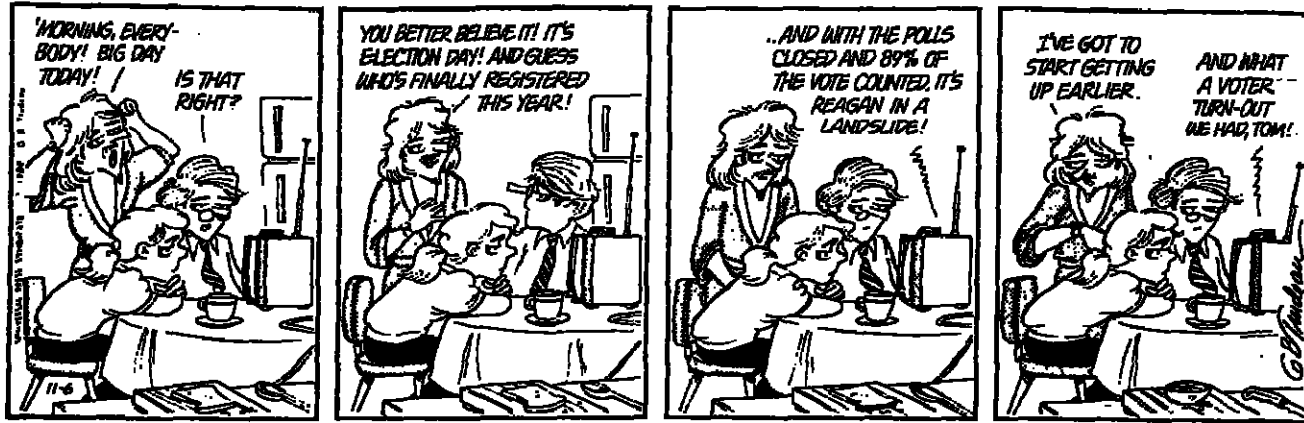
• Bob Richards is representing the Populist Party on the ballot in 14 states. He won the Olympic gold medal in pole vaulting in 1952 at Helsinki and in 1956 at Melbourne and sold breakfast cereal for 15 years on American television. He says the Democratic and Republican parties no longer represent the interests of the American people. He would have government spending, cut bank interest rates to 4 percent and stop deficit spending.

Other parties include the Independent Alliance, on the ballot in 32 states; Socialist Workers, 22 states; Workers World, 10 states; Workers League, six states; Prohibition, six states; American, six states; National Unity, one state; Big Deal, one state; United Sovereign Citizens, one state, and Conservative, one state.

(AP, UPI)

ARTS / LEISURE

DOONESBURY



Bonn Struggling to Become a Major Arts Center

By Andrew Clark
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Should a capital city have capital opera? Three years after the West German government decided to upgrade Bonn's cultural program, the question still lurks beneath the surface of musical life here.

Unlike Paris, London or Vienna, Bonn has a very short history as a capital and, apart from being the birthplace of Beethoven, it can claim no tradition as a center of European culture. The decision by federal cultural authorities to engineer a rapid transformation was prompted in part by an awareness of the slowly receding prospects for returning the seat of government to Berlin, and in part by the meager diet of music and art formerly

available to diplomats and government employees living there.

Although attractive in theory, the idea of raising the level of performance from provincial to international through an instant injection of cash has proved difficult to realize and the city's musical institutions, founded in the days when Bonn was just another town on the Rhine, have been showing signs of strain. The government's assumption of financial responsibility has given opera events at the city theater a superficial glitter, but it has also aroused the jealousy of local politicians, who resent what they see as a takeover of the theater to pander to the tastes of outsiders.

Problems have not been eased by two major fires in the past year. The first, at the Beethovenhalle, the city's concert hall, forced the or-

chestra to play in a tent until arrangements could be made to give a reduced concert series in a small hall in Bad Godesberg, the city's diplomatic suburb, and in Bonn's largest church.

The second fire, at the city theater in May, caused 6 million Deutschmarks (\$2 million) in damage, forcing the cancellation of 30 performances and delaying the start of the new season. During repair work, an opportunity was missed to upgrade the stage facilities destroyed in the fire. Hopes of raising the status of the Bonn Opera to that of a major international house will always be limited by the size of the theater, which holds only 900 people — much smaller than theaters in other European capitals and almost a quarter of the capac-

ity of the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

A few well-meant gestures by the theater intendant, Jean-Claude Riber, including a video relay in the market place of sold-out performances and a 70 DM limit on seat prices, have gone some way toward popularizing cultural events and saving off the elitist image. But the principle of regularly importing operatic stars, who collect fees of up to 20,000 DM a performance, to sing to such small audiences remains a doubtful one.

Some aspects of Bonn's cultural life have taken longer to upgrade than others, and the Beethovenhalle Orchestra, which was enlarged from 70 to 120 musicians, is a case in point. The orchestra has always given an independent series of concerts in its own hall, but it is the contribution it makes in the city theater, where it now regularly accompanies many of the world's finest singers, that has been causing concern: The performance in the pit is almost always the weakest aspect of each production.

The issue has been complicated by a dispute between the orchestra and its Austrian conductor, Gustav Kuhn, who was appointed to the post of general music director in Bonn at the beginning of last season. After a vote of no confidence, the orchestra called for his resignation. It admits that orchestral standards need improvement, but claims that Kuhn — a former Karajan protégé — is not good enough for the job. Although the players say the dispute is purely artistic grounds, Kuhn's history of disputes with other orchestras in Dortmund and Bern, with which he has been closely associated, suggests there may be personal grounds as well.

Kuhn, who has four years of his contract to bargain with and no shortage of prestigious guest engagements elsewhere, says he has reached a working agreement with the musicians for the coming season.

Goldsmith Pays Tribute to Ancient Man

PARIS — Elias Lalaounis has designed 10,000 pieces of jewelry. The result is a worldwide reputation and 25 boutiques from New York to Paris to Hong Kong. Lalaounis's jewelry is based on nature, art and technology. And he is scholar as well as craftsman. In 1980, he lectured at the Smithsonian

HEBE DORSEY

an Institution in Washington. On Nov. 20, a retrospective of his 44 years of work will be held in the chapel of the Sorbonne.

His book, "Metamorphoses," talks about the man and his approach to jewelry. There are 5,000 copies, which is in English and which he recently published himself. Most, he says, will be given away.

Lalaounis says each piece of his jewelry "carries a message, has a story to tell." In the book, 500 pieces are illustrated and explained, both in terms of inspiration and technical craft.

The thrust of the book is that "using gold, silver or semiprecious stones, the goldsmith uses the resources of his craft to transform the cold stone of a Paleolithic tool, the metamorphosis of wild mountain flowers or the beauty of the universe as discovered by the scientist."

The book starts with jewelry based on primitive man's artifacts and ends with scientific jewelry, including some translated by the computer into infinite varieties. Other collections deal with classical and Hellenistic Greece, Byzantium and the Far East.

A line called "Silver Frolics" was made from children's drawings, gathered after a competition in Greece that included students from kindergarten to senior high school. "It was fun. It was, at the same time, a lesson confirming my belief that the unpolished, spontaneous vision of the child contains the germ of real art."

International collectors know Lalaounis best for his archaeological jewelry. "I believe I was the first one to create archaeological jewelry," he said. "Today, a great many museums, including the Metropolitan Museum and the Louvre, are doing it too with great success."

Lalaounis, a large man who carries an impassioned glint in his bespectacled eyes, talks about jewelry with the same conviction with which other people talk about religion.

The book opens with a look at Cycladic art, which Lalaounis titles "The Dawn of Art." He studied it throughout the world, from the

caves of Dordogne in France to the figurines of the Greek islands. He also drew inspiration from prehistoric discoveries in Australia and Neolithic finds in Switzerland.

"Primitive man made artifacts of different kinds for a variety of purposes," he writes. "Some were simple tools required for hunting or fishing. Others were obviously talismans intended to ban supernatural forces. But whether fighting for survival or grappling with unknown mysteries of nature, primitive man had an eye for beauty."

"It was this simple beauty that led Picasso to write to André Malraux: 'No form as pure as that has ever been created.'"

In this collection, a necklace is shaped like the horns of a bison, a bracelet is inspired by a harpoon of the late Magdalenian era (11,000-8,000 B.C.), an austere choker was inspired by a copper tool of the Bronze Age.

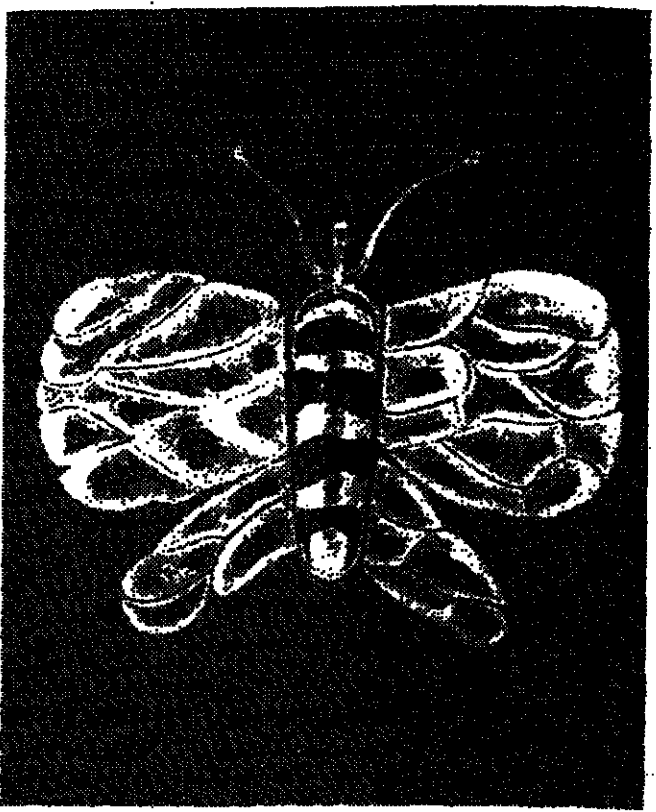
Lalaounis first gained attention on the international scene in the 1960s when Aristotle Onassis showed his new wife, Jacqueline, with the artist's animal jewelry, all inspired by Hellenistic jewelry discovered in archaeological excavations. Lalaounis, working in 22-karat gold, copied symbolic animals, including bulls, rams and lions. Other favorite subjects included the knot of Heracles, owls and acorns.

"Mr. Onassis was extremely generous," Lalaounis said. "Through the years, he must have given his wife hundreds of rings. I'm very thankful to him because he made me famous — but also because he put Greek jewelry on the map."

The animal collection includes decorative bracelets, earrings, rings and necklaces that are still widely copied. In the United States, Lalaounis's work became widely known when Kenneth Lane, a designer known for his costume jewelry, made copies.

The jeweler also revived the art of engraving on semiprecious stones in a collection called "The Shield of Achilles," inspired by the Iliad. There were more than 100 engravings, mainly in rock crystal, illustrated with the words of Homer.

Lalaounis, whose headquarters is in Athens, is working on a new collection of jewelry based on Byzantine mosaics. "To have grown up in a house facing the Acropolis and to have worked until this day in a workshop next door, may perhaps have helped make me more receptive to the aesthetic values of those ancient times," Lalaounis said. "I'd like people to feel that jewelry is really part of themselves, just like in antiquity, when people were buried with their jewelry."



Butterfly inspired by 9-year-old's work in "Silver Frolics."



Gold necklace in form of horns from "The Dawn of Art."

BERNARDAUD
Paccarat
ERCUIS

The Club Paradis de la Table is a luxury emporium on two floors, where in a setting worthy of the best houses, you will find the elegant tableware you seek to grace your table.

CLUB PARADIS DE LA TABLE
38, rue de Paradis 75010 Paris Tél. 246.90.61

SKINS AND FUR
A magnificent soft skin cape, ultrasuede, bordered with opussum, and with opussum trimming on the back.

KNAP
Lustre, heavy silk and Italian creators by ROCCO BARROCO
34, RUE ST-HONORE

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	22.00	21.75	21.75	21.75	+0.25
Amgen	22.00	21.75	21.75	21.75	+0.25
Amgen	22.00	21.75	21.75	21.75	+0.25
Amgen	22.00	21.75	21.75	21.75	+0.25
Amgen	22.00	21.75	21.75	21.75	+0.25

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1218.09	1223.11	1215.57	1220.34	+12.59
Trans	520.11	527.48	522.46	524.79	+2.47
Util	162.77	164.87	162.58	164.49	+1.13
Comp	482.44	488.19	479.84	484.29	+4.28

NYSE Index					
	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close	Chg.
Composite	94.72	94.62	94.51	94.99	-0.48
Industrials	112.24	111.90	111.94	112.42	-0.48
Transp.	62.30	62.15	62.15	62.50	-0.35
Utilities	49.28	49.25	49.25	49.50	-0.25
Finance	48.20	48.15	48.15	48.50	-0.35

Monday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 3 P.M. — 67,940,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. — 84,970,000
Prev. consolidated close — 117,314,970

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries					
	Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total	Net
Advanced	267	29	28	324	13
Declined	10	10	10	30	-10
Unchanged	10	10	10	30	0
Total Issues	277	39	38	354	3
New Issues	15	16	16	47	-1

NASDAQ Index					
	Week	Year	High	Low	Chg.
Composite	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
Industrials	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
Transp.	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
Utilities	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
Finance	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	22.00	21.75	21.75	21.75	+0.25
Amgen	22.00	21.75	21.75	21.75	+0.25
Amgen	22.00	21.75	21.75	21.75	+0.25
Amgen	22.00	21.75	21.75	21.75	+0.25
Amgen	22.00	21.75	21.75	21.75	+0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00

Prices Gaining on Wall Street

NEW YORK — After drifting most of the day on low volume, the share prices on the New York Stock Exchange were staging an election rally late Monday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 0.44 Friday, was up 9.94 to 1,226.59 in hour before the close. Last week, the Dow industrials gained 11.70.

Advances led declines, 968-565, among the 1,971 issues traded as the five-hour volume

While prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for reasons of time this account is based on information gathered earlier in the day.

eased to 67.34 million shares, from 84.97 million traded in the same period Friday.

Analysts said that Wall Street has already discounted a victory by President Ronald Reagan over Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic challenger, in Tuesday's presidential election. But if the president's popularity produces big Republican gains in the House and Senate elections, there could be a positive effect on the stock market.

James Hinkle of Sanford C. Bernstein Co. said the low volume was due to a "vacation mentality," with people taking off until after the election. "He said institutional activity has slowed, indicating some decision makers were not at their desks."

Mr. Hinkle said a Reagan victory could send the market lower later in the week if the hold Wall Street axiom "buy on the bad news, sell on the good news" holds up. He noted that bonds

had firmed at midday in anticipation of lower interest rates following Wednesday's meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee.

Most analysts believe the Fed will take steps to loosen monetary policy some more. A few even predict a lowering of the discount rate, the interest rate banks pay to borrow money from the Fed.

"We feel that the Fed is going to keep the monetary position fairly liquid and we're not forecasting a recession," said Alan Shaw of Smith, Barney.

He said investors have been trying to make up their minds on the third-quarter earnings reports that came out in the past few weeks. While that stalled the stock market, bonds have continued their gains of the past several months.

Because the current yield on most bonds is about three times the average yield on common stocks, and because of the recent price appreciation, bonds probably will continue to be a strong alternative to stocks.

Tenneco was high on the active list with blocks of 750,000 shares at 35% and 250,000 shares at 34%.

American Electric Power also was active with blocks of 300,000 shares at 20% and 500,000 shares at 20%.

Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp. was active with a block of 674,100 shares at 25%.

Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette was higher in active trading after announcement of an agreement in principle for the securities firm to be acquired by Equitable Life Assurance Society. A block of 750,000 DLJ shares was traded at 29%.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00
20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	20.12	0.00

(Continued on Page 10)

(Continued from Page 8)

[illegible]

KRUGERRAND
Money you can trust.

	3rd Qear.	1994	1993
Revenue	224.3	223.7	
Oper Net	4.63	4.63	
Oper Share	0.57	0.57	

	9 Months	1994	1993
Revenue	716.1	716.1	
Oper Net	17.70	17.70	
Oper Share	1.51	1.51	

	3rd Qear.	1994	1993
Revenue	24.37	22.97	
Oper Net	0.95	0.72	
Oper Share	0.95	0.72	

	3rd Qear.	1994	1993
Revenue	224.3	223.7	
Oper Net	4.63	4.63	
Oper Share	0.57	0.57	

	9 Months	1994	1993
Revenue	716.1	716.1	
Oper Net	17.70	17.70	
Oper Share	1.51	1.51	

	3rd Qear.	1994	1993
Revenue	24.37	22.97	
Oper Net	0.95	0.72	
Oper Share	0.95	0.72	

Notes include realized or fair losses of \$1.1 million

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100																																																																																																
231A	231B	231C	231D	231E	231F	231G	231H	231I	231J	231K	231L	231M	231N	231O	231P	231Q	231R	231S	231T	231U	231V	231W	231X	231Y	231Z	231AA	231AB	231AC	231AD	231AE	231AF	231AG	231AH	231AI	231AJ	231AK	231AL	231AM	231AN	231AO	231AP	231AQ	231AR	231AS	231AT	231AU	231AV	231AW	231AX	231AY	231AZ	231BA	231BB	231BC	231BD	231BE	231BF	231BG	231BH	231BI	231BJ	231BK	231BL	231BM	231BN	231BO	231BP	231BQ	231BR	231BS	231BT	231BU	231BV	231BW	231BX	231BY	231BZ	231CA	231CB	231CC	231CD	231CE	231CF	231CG	231CH	231CI	231CJ	231CK	231CL	231CM	231CN	231CO	231CP	231CQ	231CR	231CS	231CT	231CU	231CV	231CW	231CX	231CY	231CZ	231DA	231DB	231DC	231DD	231DE	231DF	231DG	231DH	231DI	231DJ	231DK	231DL	231DM	231DN	231DO	231DP	231DQ	231DR	231DS	231DT	231DU	231DV	231DW	231DX	231DY	231DZ	231EA	231EB	231EC	231ED	231EE	231EF	231EG	231EH	231EI	231EJ	231EK	231EL	231EM	231EN	231EO	231EP	231EQ	231ER	231ES	231ET	231EU	231EV	231EW	231EX	231EY	231EZ	231FA	231FB	231FC	231FD	231FE	231FF	231FG	231FH	231FI	231FJ	231FK	231FL	231FM	231FN	231FO	231FP	231FQ	231FR	231FS	231FT	231FU	231FV	231FW	231FX	231FY	231FZ	231GA	231GB	231GC	231GD	231GE	231GF	231GG	231GH	231GI	231GJ	231GK	231GL	231GM	231GN	231GO	231GP	231GQ	231GR	231GS	231GT	231GU	231GV	231GW	231GX	231GY	231GZ	231HA	231HB	231HC	231HD	231HE	231HF	231HG	231HH	231HI	231HJ	231HK	231HL	231HM	231HN	231HO	231HP	231HQ	231HR	231HS	231HT	231HU	231HV	231HW	231HX	231HY	231HZ	231IA	231IB	231IC	231ID	231IE	231IF	231IG	231IH	231II	231IJ	231IK	231IL	231IM	231IN	231IO	231IP	231IQ	231IR	231IS	231IT	231IU	231IV	231IW	231IX	231IY	231IZ	231JA	231JB	231JC	231JD	231JE	231JF	231JG	231JH	231JI	231JJ	231JK	231JL	231JM	231JN	231JO	231JP	231JQ	231JR	231JS	231JT	231JU	231JV	231JW	231JX	231JY	231JZ	231KA	231KB	231KC	231KD	231KE	231KF	231KG	231KH	231KI

(Continued on Page 12)

Mondays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Ratio High Low Qual. Chg.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE Ratio	High	Low	Qual.	Chg.
39 1/2	37 1/2	Shell	.30	3.5	12	39 1/2	37 1/2		
40 1/2	38 1/2	Exxon	.30	3.5	12	40 1/2	38 1/2		
41 1/2	39 1/2	Amoco	.30	3.5	12	41 1/2	39 1/2		
42 1/2	40 1/2	BP	.30	3.5	12	42 1/2	40 1/2		
43 1/2	41 1/2	Conoco	.30	3.5	12	43 1/2	41 1/2		
44 1/2	42 1/2	Phillips	.30	3.5	12	44 1/2	42 1/2		
45 1/2	43 1/2	Marathon	.30	3.5	12	45 1/2	43 1/2		
46 1/2	44 1/2	Valero	.30	3.5	12	46 1/2	44 1/2		
47 1/2	45 1/2	Enterprise	.30	3.5	12	47 1/2	45 1/2		
48 1/2	46 1/2	Energy East	.30	3.5	12	48 1/2	46 1/2		
49 1/2	47 1/2	Energy West	.30	3.5	12	49 1/2	47 1/2		
50 1/2	48 1/2	Energy Corp.	.30	3.5	12	50 1/2	48 1/2		
51 1/2	49 1/2	Energy Ind.	.30	3.5	12	51 1/2	49 1/2		
52 1/2	50 1/2	Energy Serv.	.30	3.5	12	52 1/2	50 1/2		
53 1/2	51 1/2	Energy Trans.	.30	3.5	12	53 1/2	51 1/2		
54 1/2	52 1/2	Energy Util.	.30	3.5	12	54 1/2	52 1/2		
55 1/2	53 1/2	Energy Equip.	.30	3.5	12	55 1/2	53 1/2		
56 1/2	54 1/2	Energy Maint.	.30	3.5	12	56 1/2	54 1/2		
57 1/2	55 1/2	Energy Rep.	.30	3.5	12	57 1/2	55 1/2		
58 1/2	56 1/2	Energy Ins.	.30	3.5	12	58 1/2	56 1/2		
59 1/2	57 1/2	Energy Sec.	.30	3.5	12	59 1/2	57 1/2		
60 1/2	58 1/2	Energy Tech.	.30	3.5	12	60 1/2	58 1/2		
61 1/2	59 1/2	Energy Mfg.	.30	3.5	12	61 1/2	59 1/2		
62 1/2	60 1/2	Energy Dist.	.30	3.5	12	62 1/2	60 1/2		
63 1/2	61 1/2	Energy Whol.	.30	3.5	12	63 1/2	61 1/2		
64 1/2	62 1/2	Energy Retail	.30	3.5	12	64 1/2	62 1/2		
65 1/2	63 1/2	Energy Serv.	.30	3.5	12	65 1/2	63 1/2		
66 1/2	64 1/2	Energy Equip.	.30	3.5	12	66 1/2	64 1/2		
67 1/2	65 1/2	Energy Maint.	.30	3.5	12	67 1/2	65 1/2		
68 1/2	66 1/2	Energy Rep.	.30	3.5	12	68 1/2	66 1/2		
69 1/2	67 1/2	Energy Ins.	.30	3.5	12	69 1/2	67 1/2		
70 1/2	68 1/2	Energy Sec.	.30	3.5	12	70 1/2	68 1/2		
71 1/2	69 1/2	Energy Tech.	.30	3.5	12	71 1/2	69 1/2		
72 1/2	70 1/2	Energy Mfg.	.30	3.5	12	72 1/2	70 1/2		
73 1/2	71 1/2	Energy Dist.	.30	3.5	12	73 1/2	71 1/2		
74 1/2	72 1/2	Energy Whol.	.30	3.5	12	74 1/2	72 1/2		
75 1/2	73 1/2	Energy Retail	.30	3.5	12	75 1/2	73 1/2		
76 1/2	74 1/2	Energy Serv.	.30	3.5	12	76 1/2	74 1/2		
77 1/2	75 1/2	Energy Equip.	.30	3.5	12	77 1/2	75 1/2		
78 1/2	76 1/2	Energy Maint.	.30	3.5	12	78 1/2	76 1/2		
79 1/2	77 1/2	Energy Rep.	.30	3.5	12	79 1/2	77 1/2		
80 1/2	78 1/2	Energy Ins.	.30	3.5	12	80 1/2	78 1/2		
81 1/2	79 1/2	Energy Sec.	.30	3.5	12	81 1/2	79 1/2		
82 1/2	80 1/2	Energy Tech.	.30	3.5	12	82 1/2	80 1/2		
83 1/2	81 1/2	Energy Mfg.	.30	3.5	12	83 1/2	81 1/2		
84 1/2	82 1/2	Energy Dist.	.30	3.5	12	84 1/2	82 1/2		
85 1/2	83 1/2	Energy Whol.	.30	3.5	12	85 1/2	83 1/2		
86 1/2	84 1/2	Energy Retail	.30	3.5	12	86 1/2	84 1/2		
87 1/2	85 1/2	Energy Serv.	.30	3.5	12	87 1/2	85 1/2		
88 1/2	86 1/2	Energy Equip.	.30	3.5	12	88 1/2	86 1/2		
89 1/2	87 1/2	Energy Maint.	.30	3.5	12	89 1/2	87 1/2		
90 1/2	88 1/2	Energy Rep.	.30	3.5	12	90 1/2	88 1/2		
91 1/2	89 1/2	Energy Ins.	.30	3.5	12	91 1/2	89 1/2		
92 1/2	90 1/2	Energy Sec.	.30	3.5	12	92 1/2	90 1/2		
93 1/2	91 1/2	Energy Tech.	.30	3.5	12	93 1/2	91 1/2		
94 1/2	92 1/2	Energy Mfg.	.30	3.5	12	94 1/2	92 1/2		
95 1/2	93 1/2	Energy Dist.	.30	3.5	12	95 1/2	93 1/2		
96 1/2	94 1/2	Energy Whol.	.30	3.5	12	96 1/2	94 1/2		
97 1/2	95 1/2	Energy Retail	.30	3.5	12	97 1/2	95 1/2		
98 1/2	96 1/2	Energy Serv.	.30	3.5	12	98 1/2	96 1/2		
99 1/2	97 1/2	Energy Equip.	.30	3.5	12	99 1/2	97 1/2		
100 1/2	98 1/2	Energy Maint.	.30	3.5	12	100 1/2	98 1/2		

U.S. Futures Nov. 5

Grains

High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

WHEAT (CBT) 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Dec 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jan 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Feb 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Mar 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Apr 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

May 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jun 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jul 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Aug 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Sep 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Oct 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Nov 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Dec 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jan 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Feb 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Mar 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Apr 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

May 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jun 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jul 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Aug 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Sep 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Oct 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Nov 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Dec 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jan 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Feb 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Mar 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Apr 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

May 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jun 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jul 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Aug 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Sep 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Oct 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Nov 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Dec 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jan 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Feb 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Mar 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Apr 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

May 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jun 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jul 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Aug 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Sep 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Oct 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Nov 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Dec 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jan 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Feb 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Mar 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Apr 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

May 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jun 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jul 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Aug 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Sep 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Oct 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Nov 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Dec 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jan 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Feb 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Mar 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Apr 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

May 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jun 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jul 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Aug 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Sep 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Oct 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Nov 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Dec 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jan 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Feb 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Mar 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Apr 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

May 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jun 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Jul 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Aug 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Sep 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Oct 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Nov 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

Dec 1,000 bu. min. 1,000 bu. max.

U.S. Futures Nov. 5

Metals

High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

COPPER (COMEX) 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Dec 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Jan 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Feb 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Mar 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Apr 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

May 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Jun 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Jul 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Aug 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Sep 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Oct 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Nov 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Dec 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Jan 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Feb 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Mar 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Apr 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

May 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Jun 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Jul 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Aug 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.

Sep 100,000 lbs. min. 100,000 lbs. max.



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TRUPE
 [] [] [] [] [] []
© 1984 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

ROFOL
 [] [] [] [] [] []

LEUXED
 [] [] [] [] [] [] []

GREESY
 [] [] [] [] [] [] []

by MARTI AMADIO and BOB LEE

H-6

AT THE SEASHORE, YOUR COMPOSURE IS OFTEN DISTRACTED BY THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F
10	10	10	10	31	31	41	41
18	18	18	18	32	32	42	42
19	19	19	19	33	33	43	43
20	20	20	20	34	34	44	44
21	21	21	21	35	35	45	45
22	22	22	22	36	36	46	46
23	23	23	23	37	37	47	47
24	24	24	24	38	38	48	48
25	25	25	25	39	39	49	49
26	26	26	26	40	40	50	50
27	27	27	27	41	41	51	51
28	28	28	28	42	42	52	52
29	29	29	29	43	43	53	53
30	30	30	30	44	44	54	54
31	31	31	31	45	45	55	55
32	32	32	32	46	46	56	56
33	33	33	33	47	47	57	57
34	34	34	34	48	48	58	58
35	35	35	35	49	49	59	59
36	36	36	36	50	50	60	60
37	37	37	37	51	51	61	61
38	38	38	38	52	52	62	62
39	39	39	39	53	53	63	63
40	40	40	40	54	54	64	64
41	41	41	41	55	55	65	65
42	42	42	42	56	56	66	66
43	43	43	43	57	57	67	67
44	44	44	44	58	58	68	68
45	45	45	45	59	59	69	69
46	46	46	46	60	60	70	70
47	47	47	47	61	61	71	71
48	48	48	48	62	62	72	72
49	49	49	49	63	63	73	73
50	50	50	50	64	64	74	74
51	51	51	51	65	65	75	75
52	52	52	52	66	66	76	76
53	53	53	53	67	67	77	77
54	54	54	54	68	68	78	78
55	55	55	55	69	69	79	79
56	56	56	56	70	70	80	80
57	57	57	57	71	71	81	81
58	58	58	58	72	72	82	82
59	59	59	59	73	73	83	83
60	60	60	60	74	74	84	84
61	61	61	61	75	75	85	85
62	62	62	62	76	76	86	86
63	63	63	63	77	77	87	87
64	64	64	64	78	78	88	88
65	65	65	65	79	79	89	89
66	66	66	66	80	80	90	90
67	67	67	67	81	81	91	91
68	68	68	68	82	82	92	92
69	69	69	69	83	83	93	93
70	70	70	70	84	84	94	94
71	71	71	71	85	85	95	95
72	72	72	72				

MIDDLE EAST				
Beirut	19	39	3	38
Berlin	27	81	1	79
Bombay	16	61	1	60
Buenos Aires	16	62	52	67
Cairo	24	75	14	57
AFRICA				
Accra	19	39	3	38
Algiers	27	81	1	79
Amman	16	61	1	60
Asmara	16	62	52	67
Asmara	24	75	14	57
ASIA				
Amman	19	39	3	38
Beirut	27	81	1	79
Bombay	16	61	1	60
Buenos Aires	16	62	52	67
Cairo	24	75	14	57
EUROPE				
Amman	19	39	3	38
Beirut	27	81	1	79
Bombay	16	61	1	60
Buenos Aires	16	62	52	67
Cairo	24	75	14	57
NORTH AMERICA				
Amman	19	39	3	38
Beirut	27	81	1	79
Bombay	16	61	1	60
Buenos Aires	16	62	52	67
Cairo	24	75	14	57
SOUTH AMERICA				
Amman	19	39	3	38
Beirut	27	81	1	79
Bombay	16	61	1	60
Buenos Aires	16	62	52	67
Cairo	24	75	14	57
OCEANIA				
Amman	19	39	3	38
Beirut	27	81	1	79
Bombay	16	61	1	60
Buenos Aires	16	62	52	67
Cairo	24	75	14	57

OUR NEIGHBORS HAD A NEW BABY SEVERAL MONTHS AGO. SHE SEEMS TO BE GROWING UP SO FAST...

YESTERDAY SHE WAS CRAWLING...TOMORROW SHE'LL PROBABLY BE WALKING AND TALKING...

MY GRANDFATHER SAYS THAT'S WHAT'S GOOD ABOUT OLD PEOPLE...

THEY DON'T CHANGE SO FAST!

© 1965 Charles M. Schulz, Inc.

Panel 1: A man in a suit and hat, holding a newspaper, says "AH, A LIKELY PROSPECT" while looking at a woman in a dress.

Panel 2: The man says "HELLO, I'M RUNNING FOR CONGRESS" to the woman.

Panel 3: The man is running away from the woman, saying "GOODBYE, I'M RUNNING FROM CANDIDATES".

Panel 4: The man is running alone, looking back over his shoulder, saying "I'M AFRAID IT'S BEEN A LONG CAMPAIGN".

© 1994 THE CAIN COMICS CO. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. DEAN CAIN

11-6

LOOK AT THAT MEATBALL BOUNCE!

IT'S NOT MY FAULT! IT'S THE QUALITY OF THE MEAT WE'RE GETTING

LISTEN, JUST MAKE ME A PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICH, OKAY?

OOPS!

THE BREAD'S NOT SO HOT, EITHER!

MARK WAPNER

11-6

© 1986 Cissy Heston Inc./Newspapers, Ltd.
Distributed by Hearst America Syndicate

PANEL 1: A man in a striped shirt is running through a doorway, clutching his shoulder. He has a pained expression.

PANEL 2: Two men are standing in a hallway. One man, wearing a suit and glasses, is speaking to another man who is looking at him with a concerned expression.

PANEL 3: The man in the striped shirt is being examined by two women in lab coats. They are both looking at him with interest.

PANEL 4: The man in the striped shirt is walking away from the two women, looking back over his shoulder with a determined expression.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN THERE?

POST OFFICE

WHAM WHAM WHAM WHAM

STAMPS

11/6

THE NEW STAMP HAS THE KING'S PICTURE ON IT

FASTER!

STAMPS

© 1994 Universal Uclick, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

YOU MAKE AN INTERESTING POINT, BEN—BUT IF I THOUGHT MARTHA WAS IN LOVE WITH ME, I'D ASK HER TO MARRY ME RIGHT NOW!

THERE'S ONLY ONE WAY TO FIND OUT, MY FRIEND!

DID YOU DING FOR ME, MRS. APPLETON?

YES! DO YOU KNOW WHETHER MR. VON PALE IS STILL AWAKE? IF HE IS, I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH HIM!

OKAY, SQUEAK, HERE'S THE GAME PLAN. EVERY NOW AND THEN YOU SQUAWK UP IN FRONT OF JON AND DANCE AROUND UNTIL I APPEAR ON THE SCENE AND CHASE YOU AWAY

IN RETURN, YOU GET A NICE HOME TO LIVE IN, AND I GET TO KEEP MY JOB

THIS IS A STRANGE WORLD WE LIVE IN

YOU GOTTA PLAY BY THE RULES

9-17-94 GARY BASEMAN

[illegible][illegible]

By Herbert R. Lottmann. 444 pp. \$17.95.
William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10016.

IF Henri Philippe Pétain had died on the eve of World War I, when he was 58 years old, and still only a colonel, he would be utterly forgotten. If he had died on the eve of World War II, he would have a respectable place in the history books, above all as the defender of Verdun in 1916, but it is highly unlikely that anyone, at this hour in the day, would think it worthwhile devoting a whole book to him. As it is, however, he remains a controversial figure, and Herbert R. Lottmann's biography, besides being an engrossing story, is a contribution to a debate that has not yet closed.

Lottmann, who is an American, and the author of two previous studies in recent French history — "Albert Camus" and "The Left Bank" — is the first historian to have been given unrestricted access to the archives of the Ministry of Culture and Communications. Apart from holding the line at Verdun, Pétain's most notable achievement during World War I was the shrewdness and (when you consider the probable alternatives) the moderation with which he handled the mutinies that broke out in the French army in 1917. Among his colleagues he had a reputation for being a practical man, and his natural caution sometimes came close to defeatism — disturbingly close, in the light of subsequent history. But as Lottmann makes plain, he also took an active part in promoting his own legend. He had a team of public relations specialists working for him at his headquarters; they were especially adept at the manipulation of the things that interest the American press that were then picked up in turn by French newspapers.

Between the wars, Pétain was accorded the status of a demigod, and the ground was laid for the myth — it was to be a cornerstone of Vichy propaganda — that he embodied all that was most, enduring in the French spirit, as opposed to the seedy political manoeuvrings of the Third Republic. In fact he was far from holding aloof from public affairs. During the 1920s he was responsible for every aspect of military planning; he was war minister in 1934, and the first French ambassador to Spain after the civil war. Yet it remains true that he commanded an exceptional degree of respect in the most disparate quarters. What other figure in French public life at that time could have been

It is a pity that there are no illustrations in Lotmann's book — they would have brought home how much Petain, in his role of public hero, owed to his bearing and his looks — as he no doubt did in his tireless career as a leader man, about which Lotmann supplies some interesting details. When he was imprisoned after the war Petain told his jailor that he had last made love at the age of 86.

The illustrations, if there had been any, would also have been bound to include the notorious photograph of Petain shaking hands with Hitler during their meeting at Montoire in 1941, and a picture of the execution of the volunteers at the same time it would be a mistake to give it too much weight as a piece of symbolism. Collaboration was far too complicated an affair to be summed up by a simple handclasp — just how complicated, Lottmann's account reminds us at every stage. The Armistice of June 1940 and the setting up of the Vichy regime, the intrigue and the infighting that went on behind the idealistic facade of Vichy's "National Revolution," the steadily increasing compliance with the Nazi demands — there is the whole tangled story, from the signing of the armistice to the final years sinking into the abyss as a prisoner in an island fortress off the coast of Brittany.

Much of the detail is new, and much of it is ugly. It is sickening, for example, to read of Pétain upholding the National Revolution by refusing to pardon a woman who had been sentenced to death for performing abortions. Yet for all that, to tell the story of Vichy from Pétain's point of view is in some ways to disinfest it. He spent most of his time in a fairly rarefied atmosphere, at some distance from the men who were actually carrying out the dirty work. And everything is relative — ambitious and vainglorious though he was, he was undoubtedly milder in his prejudices and more open to honorable impulses than some of the other leading collaborators.

When all the other rights and wrongs have been weighed, one question remains. Would France have suffered more if Pétain had not lent his name — an incomparable name, in the context — to the cause of collaboration, and had not taken the lead in enforcing it? Lottmann doesn't offer a verdict, and he pays the price of his detachment; his writing lacks fire. But he does set down, very clearly and fairly, a great deal of the evidence on which any reasonable verdict ought to be based.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

By Robert Byrne

THE finest attacking play in the Grand Manan Fall Classic Tournament was produced by Yasser Seirawan of Seattle in his fifth-round game with Igor Ivanov, a Canadian international master.

In an opening that is an amalgam of the Nimzo-Indian with elements of the Queen's Indian Defense, the retreat with 6 ... B-R4 leads to tactically more complex play than letting White have the bishop-pair at once with 6 ...

After 13 Q-B2, there was no time for 13 . . . NxP? because 14 NxN, QxN; 15 P-QN4 traps the black KB.

appeared to be an awkward position, subject to jostling from the black KN, but he needed to mobilize this rook to lend sufficient force to his intended kingside attack. For the moment,

Seirawan's 20 Q-K1 prepared for 21 N-K5 followed by a final positioning of the advanced rook.

Could Ivanov have paused, with 20 . . . QxRP, for a little bit of material? Bobby Fischer always used to raise this kind

of gambit in the absence of a clear mating continuation by the attacker.

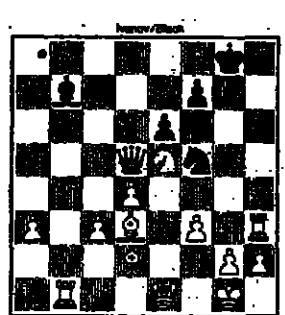
Besides, there is another reason for venturing 20 . . . QxRP: White is going to have an attack no matter what Black plays, so the defender may as well get what he can.

It seems that Ivanov did not agree with this reasoning, that he thought he could build an ironclad defense with his knight maneuver, 20 . . . N-K2 and 21 . . . N-B4; followed by 22 . . . Q-Q4.

What was Ivanov to do now? Trying to keep material with

26 . . . N-R2 would have been smashed by 27 Q-N3ch. K-R1; 28 Q-R4, P-B3; 29 QxPch, R-N2; 30 N-N6ch, K-N1; 31 N-K7ch!, RxN; 32 R-N6ch, forcing mate.

On 31 Q-R6ch, there was no refuge in 31 . . . K-K2, since 32 Q-B8ch, K-B3 (32 . . . K-N2, 33 Q-F8+mate, 33 R-



SERAWAN/WHITE
Position after 23 . . . R-B1

R6ch, K-B4; 34-RxR Teāvēs

After 32 . . . K-K5, the escape route of the black king to the queenside was blocked by 33 Q-Q2!, and after 33 . . . Q-B5, another quickly shut with 34 R-R5!

NINZO-IVILIAN DEFENSE

	White	Black	White	Black	
1	P-Q4	P-E5	13	Q-Q1	K2-Q2
2	P-Q4	P-E5	14	P-Q4	P-E5
3	P-E3	P-Q4	15	K-K1	P-Q4
4	P-E3	P-Q4	16	P-Q4	P-E5
5	P-Q4	P-E5	17	P-E3	P-Q4
6	P-Q4	P-E5	18	P-E3	P-Q4
7	P-Q4	P-E5	19	P-E3	P-Q4
8	P-Q4	P-E5	20	P-E3	P-Q4
9	P-Q4	P-E5	21	P-E3	P-Q4
10	P-Q4	P-E5	22	P-E3	P-Q4
11	P-Q4	P-E5	23	P-E3	P-Q4
12	P-Q4	P-E5	24	P-E3	P-Q4
13	P-Q4	P-E5	25	P-E3	P-Q4
14	P-Q4	P-E5	26	P-E3	P-Q4
15	P-Q4	P-E5	27	P-E3	P-Q4
16	P-Q4	P-E5	28	P-E3	P-Q4
17	P-Q4	P-E5	29	P-E3	P-Q4
18	P-Q4	P-E5	30	P-E3	P-Q4
19	P-Q4	P-E5	31	P-E3	P-Q4
20	P-Q4	P-E5	32	P-E3	P-Q4
21	P-Q4	P-E5	33	P-E3	P-Q4
22	P-Q4	P-E5	34	P-E3	P-Q4
23	P-Q4	P-E5	35	P-E3	P-Q4
24	P-Q4	P-E5	36	P-E3	P-Q4
25	P-Q4	P-E5	37	P-E3	P-Q4
26	P-Q4	P-E5	38	P-E3	P-Q4
27	P-Q4	P-E5	39	P-E3	P-Q4
28	P-Q4	P-E5	40	P-E3	P-Q4
29	P-Q4	P-E5	41	P-E3	P-Q4
30	P-Q4	P-E5	42	P-E3	P-Q4
31	P-Q4	P-E5	43	P-E3	P-Q4
32	P-Q4	P-E5	44	P-E3	P-Q4
33	P-Q4	P-E5	45	P-E3	P-Q4
34	P-Q4	P-E5	46	P-E3	P-Q4
35	P-Q4	P-E5	47	P-E3	P-Q4
36	P-Q4	P-E5	48	P-E3	P-Q4
37	P-Q4	P-E5	49	P-E3	P-Q4
38	P-Q4	P-E5	50	P-E3	P-Q4
39	P-Q4	P-E5	51	P-E3	P-Q4
40	P-Q4	P-E5	52	P-E3	P-Q4
41	P-Q4	P-E5	53	P-E3	P-Q4
42	P-Q4	P-E5	54	P-E3	P-Q4
43	P-Q4	P-E5	55	P-E3	P-Q4
44	P-Q4	P-E5	56	P-E3	P-Q4
45	P-Q4	P-E5	57	P-E3	P-Q4
46	P-Q4	P-E5	58	P-E3	P-Q4
47	P-Q4	P-E5	59	P-E3	P-Q4
48	P-Q4	P-E5	60	P-E3	P-Q4
49	P-Q4	P-E5	61	P-E3	P-Q4
50	P-Q4	P-E5	62	P-E3	P-Q4
51	P-Q4	P-E5	63	P-E3	P-Q4
52	P-Q4	P-E5	64	P-E3	P-Q4
53	P-Q4	P-E5	65	P-E3	P-Q4
54	P-Q4	P-E5	66	P-E3	P-Q4
55	P-Q4	P-E5	67	P-E3	P-Q4
56	P-Q4	P-E5	68	P-E3	P-Q4
57	P-Q4	P-E5	69	P-E3	P-Q4
58	P-Q4	P-E5	70	P-E3	P-Q4
59	P-Q4	P-E5	71	P-E3	P-Q4
60	P-Q4	P-E5	72	P-E3	P-Q4
61	P-Q4	P-E5	73	P-E3	P-Q4
62	P-Q4	P-E5	74	P-E3	P-Q4
63	P-Q4	P-E5	75	P-E3	P-Q4
64	P-Q4	P-E5	76	P-E3	P-Q4
65	P-Q4	P-E5	77	P-E3	P-Q4
66	P-Q4	P-E5	78	P-E3	P-Q4
67	P-Q4	P-E5	79	P-E3	P-Q4
68	P-Q4	P-E5	80	P-E3	P-Q4
69	P-Q4	P-E5	81	P-E3	P-Q4
70	P-Q4	P-E5	82	P-E3	P-Q4
71	P-Q4	P-E5	83	P-E3	P-Q4
72	P-Q4	P-E5	84	P-E3	P-Q4
73	P-Q4	P-E5	85	P-E3	P-Q4
74	P-Q4	P-E5	86	P-E3	P-Q4
75	P-Q4	P-E5	87	P-E3	P-Q4
76	P-Q4	P-E5	88	P-E3	P-Q4
77	P-Q4	P-E5	89	P-E3	P-Q4
78	P-Q4	P-E5	90	P-E3	P-Q4
79	P-Q4	P-E5	91	P-E3	P-Q4
80	P-Q4	P-E5	92	P-E3	P-Q4
81	P-Q4	P-E5	93	P-E3	P-Q4
82	P-Q4	P-E5	94	P-E3	P-Q4
83	P-Q4	P-E5	95	P-E3	P-Q4
84	P-Q4	P-E5	96	P-E3	P-Q4
85	P-Q4	P-E5			

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

SPORTS

Seahawk Interceptions Crush Chiefs, 45-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEATTLE — The Seattle Seahawks set a National Football League single-game record Sunday with four interception returns for touchdowns, including two by Dave Brown of 95 yards and 58 yards, to crush the Kansas City Chiefs, 45-0.

Brown, a 10-year veteran who is one of the original members of the Seahawks franchise, tied an NFL individual single-game record with his two interception returns for touchdowns.

In addition to Brown's pickoffs, Keith Simpson returned an interception 76 yards for a touchdown, and Kenny Easley, who had three interceptions a week ago, returned an intercepted pass 58 yards for Seattle's final touchdown.

NFL ROUNDUP

The Seahawks (8-2) now have won four straight games and recorded back-to-back shutouts to take sole possession of second place in the AFC West. Kansas City fell to 5-5.

Broncos 26, Patriots 19

In Denver, the safety Dennis Smith gathered up a fumble by Most Tatum in the dying moments and ran 64 yards for a touchdown that lifted Denver to a 26-19 victory over New England.

The Patriots had led all the way until Smith scored with 1:45 to play. But the Broncos' linebacker Steve Busick stripped the ball from Tatum, and Smith picked it up on the run and ran untouched down the right sideline to keep Denver's winning streak alive at eight games.

Dolphins 31, Jets 17

In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Dan Marino passed for 422 yards and two touchdowns and fueled a 17-point fourth quarter that lifted Miami to a 31-17 victory over the New York Jets.

Marino completed 23 of 42 passes and was intercepted twice as the Dolphins became the first team since Minnesota in 1975 to win its first 10 games.

Bears 17, Raiders 6

In Chicago, Walter Payton rushed for 111 yards and two touchdowns Sunday to lead Chicago to a 17-6 triumph over the Los Angeles Raiders in a bruising contest.

The Bears registered nine sacks for losses of 58 yards and sidelined quarterback Marc Wilson and David Humm at various times. The Bear quarterback Jim McMahon did not come back in the second half because of a back injury.

Payton, rushing for 100 yards for the 61st time in his career, scored

High Court Rejects NFL Bid To Challenge Move by Raiders

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court has effectively stripped the National Football League of the power to block franchise moves by rejecting the NFL challenge to the Raiders' move from Oakland to Los Angeles.

Without comment, the court Monday left intact a lower court ruling that the league's control over franchise moves violated U.S. antitrust laws.

Monday's action does not prevent the NFL from adopting new rules aimed at limiting franchise shifts. And the league still is free to seek an antitrust exemption from Congress.

The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last February upheld by a 2-1 vote a ruling that rejected the NFL requirement that two-thirds of the NFL's 28 team owners approve any franchise move.

Baltimore city officials had joined the NFL in urging the Supreme Court to restore the league's power over franchise moves. The Colts moved from Baltimore last March and this season are playing home games in Indianapolis.

In defending itself against the antitrust charges, the NFL claimed to be a "single entity" or partnership. Federal law forbidding conspiracies in restraint of trade only applies to competing entities, the league said.

But the appeals court ruled: "In addition to being independent business entities, the NFL clubs do compete with one another off the field as well as on the football field." It also said the league's management personnel, in certain areas of the country where two teams operate in close proximity, there is also competition for fan support, local television and local radio revenues and media space.

Moreover, the appeals court said, the league policy of preserving exclusive territories for most teams allows them "to set monopoly prices to the detriment of the consuming public."

On an 18-yard run in the first quarter and on an 8-yard dash in the second quarter to stake the Bears to a 14-0 lead.

Rams 16, Cardinals 13

In St. Louis, Eric Dickerson ran for 207 yards, Mike Lansford kicked three field goals and the Los Angeles defense set up two second-half scores to pace the Rams to a 16-13 triumph over St. Louis.

The Cardinals moved to the Los Angeles 32-yard line with 10 seconds remaining but Neil O'Donoghue's 49-yard field goal attempt was blocked by the pro defensive end Jack Youngblood, ending the game.

Chargers 38, Colts 10

In Indianapolis, Dan Fouts passed for 283 yards and three touchdowns in leading San Diego to a 38-10 triumph over Indianapolis. The Chargers' defense, which had been the worst in the NFL against the pass, made four interceptions.

The Chargers snapped a three-game losing streak with the victory, one in which the 16-year veteran receiver Charlie Joiner moved into second place in NFL catches with 635 and reception yardage with 10,466.

Browns 13, Bills 10

In Orchard Park, New York, Earnest Byner scored up a fumble at the end of a fourth-quarter pass play and ran 55 yards to give Cleveland a come-from-behind 13-10 victory over Buffalo.

Paul McDonald, passing on

third-and-20 for the Browns, hit wide receiver Willis Adams who juggled the ball and then dropped it as he was hit by three Bills. Trailing the play, Byner picked up the ball and rambled untouched 55 yards for the winning score that made the Browns 2-8 and the Bills 0-10.

Packers 23, Saints 13

In New Orleans, Lynn Dickey hit the muscular Paul Coffman for two touchdowns, and Al Del Greco booted three field goals as Green Bay defeated New Orleans, 23-13.

Giants 19, Cowboys 7

In Irving, Texas, quarterback Phil Simms' passing to wide receiver Lionel Manuel and Ali Haji-Sheikh's four field goals carried the New York Giants to a 19-7 victory over Dallas.

Manuel snagged a 9-yard scoring pass in the third period and caught a 53-yard pass in the fourth quarter, setting up Haji-Sheikh's third field goal, a 23-yarder. Manuel caught five passes for 102 yards.

Vikings 27, Buccaneers 24

In Minneapolis, Jan Stenerud's 53-yard field goal with two seconds left lifted Minnesota over Tampa Bay, 27-24.

Stenerud, 41, drilled the game-winning shot to end a five-game losing slump for the Vikings. The Tampa Bay linebacker Chris Washington was penalized for pass interference with 16 seconds left, setting up Stenerud's kick.

Lions 23, Eagles 23

In Pontiac, Michigan, the Detroit placekicker Eddie Murray hit the right upright on a 21-yard field goal attempt in overtime, and so the Lions had to settle for a 23-23 tie with Philadelphia.

Bombers, Ties Advance

Tom Clements threw four touchdowns passes and ran for a fifth touchdown, and Willard Reeves barged over for two more scores Sunday, leading the Winnipeg Blue Bombers to a 55-20 romp over the Edmonton Eskimos in the Canadian Football League Western Division semifinal.

The victory earned the Bombers a berth in the Western Division final Sunday against the British Columbia Lions in Vancouver. The winners of that contest will meet either the Toronto Argonauts or Hamilton Tiger-Cats in the Grey Cup championship game Nov. 18 in Edmonton, Alberta.

Earlier Sunday, in Hamilton, Ontario, defensive back Paul Bennett recovered two fumbles, returning one 51 yards for a touchdown, and Bernie Ruoff booted 11 points to lead the Tiger-Cats to a 17-11 victory over the Montreal Concordes in the Eastern Division semifinal. The Ties play the Argos Sunday in Toronto. (AP, UPI)



The Dolphins' Nat Moore flipped over Kirk Springs of the Jets (21) after being hit as he caught a pass in NFL action.

Keans Records 21 Saves As Bruins Beat Islanders

United Press International

BOSTON — Coming off a loss to Montreal, the Boston Bruins rebounded Sunday night with a 6-2 victory over the New York Islanders.

Tom Fergus and Dave Silk scored two goals apiece, and goaltender Doug Keans, seeing his first action of the year after suffering a hamstring injury, had 21 saves.

Charlie Simmer and Jeff Courtnall scored the other Boston goals.

Clark Gillies and Greg Gilbert reached Keans for goals in the third period.

"You don't mind facing the shots as long as they're not going in," Keans said. "I felt good off the start but I thought I might be behind and get tired earlier. In the third period, when they scored their first goal I was still thinking of the win because they can score in bunches."

In the only other National Hockey League game, the Edmonton Oilers nipped the Jets in Winnipeg, 2-1. Jan Kurri and Wayne Gretzky

each had a goal and an assist to extend Edmonton's unbeaten string this year to 12. The Oilers have defeated the Jets in their last 17 meetings. Kurri scored the winning goal at 5:20 of the third period, converting a pass from Gretzky with a 20-foot wrist shot through traffic.

The Islanders ruined Keans's shutout bid halfway through the first period when Gillies rammed home a Duane Sutter pass from the slot.

Courtnall's rocket from the right circle made it 6-1 before Gilbert closed out the scoring at 17:10.

"They played their basic game like they always do in the Boston Garden," Gillies said. "They worked really hard and we probably didn't work as hard as we should have to overcome what they did."

The Islanders (6-6) have allowed two more goals than they have scored.

"It's been a tough situation because we haven't been able to sustain enthusiasm through a whole game," said the Islander scoring ace Mike Bossy. "We've only played in spurts."

NHL FOCUS

Football

Hockey

Basketball

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

British Complete A Stunning Sweep At U.S. Horse Show

By Lawrie Mifflin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The British completed their stunning sweep of the international equestrian honors at the 101st National Horse Show on Sunday, taking the team championship away from the U.S. Equestrian Team for the first time since 1973, and winning the leading international rider award as well.

They didn't just win, they were overwhelming. Britain finished with 105 points in the team standing; Canada had 40 and the United States 31. And not only did Nick Skelton win the leading international rider award, with 43 points, but two of his three teammates placed second and third. Robert Smith had 28 points and Tim Grubb, who is married to a former U.S. rider, Michelle McEvoy, had 27.

The United States had won the team title at its top national show for 10 straight years and 18 of the last 20. Also, the four Americans competing as a team here were the same four who won the team gold medal at the Olympics last summer in Los Angeles, where the British won the silver.

"To be big winners, everything has to go perfectly," said Joe Farris of Petersburg, Virginia, the individual Olympic gold medalist and the highest-placing American here, fifth among the international riders. "It's been going like that for the British this week — like it did for us at the Olympics."

"It's disappointing, but it's not the end of the world. I've had such a glorious year, I can't be unhappy for myself. For the team, I'm unhappy, but you can't win every-where you go. It's only human to lose. Our horses have been so brilliant all year, they can't keep it up forever."

The USET will send a different team to compete in the Royal Winter Fair show in Toronto next week, also against the Canadian and British teams.

The British team, comprising two Olympians and two professionals, got off to a great start here by winning two classes the first day, and it never lost momentum. Of nine classes that counted toward the team championship, British riders won five — that's 50 points — and took four seconds and three thirds. In each of the nine classes, at least two British riders earned points.

McEnroe, who was to meet Mats Wilander in Monday's final, insulted the umpire and smashed a bottle of refreshment by the side of the court. Those two incidents cost him penalty points. He also struck a spectator with a ball.

The fine threatened both his place on the U.S. team for the Davis Cup final against Sweden in December, and also his spot in the Masters Tournament in January.

McEnroe has now accumulated more than \$7,500 in fines this year, which makes him liable to a suspension ranging from 24 to 42 days. McEnroe said he would appeal Sunday's fine.

McEnroe acknowledged afterwards that he misbehaved on court, but said that he did not appreciate the way the umpire and the linesmen handled the match.

"Also, I'm mentally tired for the moment," McEnroe said. "That is one of the reasons why I lost my temper."

Jarryd fumed: "It is very difficult to play against someone who behaves like McEnroe. To be honest, I got a little scared and finally lost my concentration."

The trouble started as early as the second game when McEnroe hit a spectator with a ball he boomed away in anger, and received his first warning. He then lost 15 straight points and Jarryd swept away to a 5-0 lead before taking the first set.

A Swedish newspaper, meanwhile, urged McEnroe to apologize to the audience at the Royal Tennis Hall for Monday's final. "It would be a reasonable gesture for McEnroe to make," said Svenska Dagbladet, "but hopes that 'what happens are less than minimal.'"

\$2,100 Fine On McEnroe In Stockholm

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — John McEnroe has been fined \$2,100 for his behavior on the court Sunday in his 1-6, 7-6, 6-2 semifinal victory over Anders Jarryd at the Stockholm Open.

McEnroe, who was to meet Mats Wilander in Monday's final, insulted the umpire and smashed a bottle of refreshment by the side of the court. Those two incidents cost him penalty points. He also struck a spectator with a ball.

The fine threatened both his place on the U.S. team for the Davis Cup final against Sweden in December, and also his spot in the Masters Tournament in January.

McEnroe has now accumulated more than \$7,500 in fines this year, which makes him liable to a suspension ranging from 24 to 42 days. McEnroe said he would appeal Sunday's fine.

McEnroe acknowledged afterwards that he misbehaved on court, but said that he did not appreciate the way the umpire and the linesmen handled the match.

"Also, I'm mentally tired for the moment," McEnroe said. "That is one of the reasons why I lost my temper."

Jarryd fumed: "It is very difficult to play against someone who behaves like McEnroe. To be honest, I got a little scared and finally lost my concentration."

The trouble started as early as the second game when McEnroe hit a spectator with a ball he boomed away in anger, and received his first warning. He then lost 15 straight points and Jarryd swept away to a 5-0 lead before taking the first set.

A Swedish newspaper, meanwhile, urged McEnroe to apologize to the audience at the Royal Tennis Hall for Monday's final. "It would be a reasonable gesture for McEnroe to make," said Svenska Dagbladet, "but hopes that 'what happens are less than minimal.'"

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Transition

Spurs Defeat Knicks In Double Overtime

United Press International

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — The San Antonio Spurs successfully contained Bernard King through two overtimes Sunday to hold off the New York Knicks for a 131-130 victory.

King had 44 points going into overtime, but the Spurs' guard Gene Banks played King well in a front-back defense to stop the

Knicks' all-star forward. The last time King played in San Antonio, he scored 50 points.

"In the overtimes San Antonio was zoning us," King said. "They weren't playing man-to-man. They had a man in front of me and a man behind me and that made it tough. Give San Antonio credit. They had plenty of chances to fold tonight and didn't. They came through when they had to."

In the only other National Basketball Association game, the Los Angeles Lakers defeated the Portland Trail Blazers in Inglewood, California, 124-116. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 27 points and Jamal Wilkes added 23 to lift the Lakers to victory. Los Angeles was ahead, 64-68, late in the third period and then held off a Portland rally led by Kiki Vandeweghe and Darnell Valentine.

NBA FOCUS

In San Antonio, the Spurs benefited from Alvin Robertson's replacement of Johnny Moore at point guard. The rookie hounded Rory Sparrow and had four steals.

"It was a great game, it could have gone either way right down to the last basket," said Hubie Brown, the Knicks' coach. "I thought Alvin Robertson displayed great athletic talent. He was smothering our point guard and that was hurting us getting our offense started."

Artis Gilmore's lay-up with 53 seconds remaining in the second overtime was the winning basket. Gilmore scored 9 of his 22 points after regulation time and pulled down 20 rebounds as San Antonio improved to 4-1. The Knicks (1-4) lost for the fourth straight time on the road.

George Gervin led San Antonio with 30 points and Mike Mitchell added 24.

New York took a 130-129 lead on a 3-point play by Louis Orr with 1:16 remaining before Gilmore gave San Antonio the lead. Butch Carter hit all 9 of his points in the first overtime, including a 3-pointer with a second left to force the second overtime at 121-121.

"The 3-point shot I hit is a play we work on all the time," Carter said. "Pat Cummings gave me a good pass and I hit the shot. This loss really hurts."

Barrow replied that he had heard the remark, but Durocher only piped up. "And it still goes." To which Barrow neatly responded, "And so do you."

"The next day," Durocher recalled, "I was the property of the Cincinnati Reds. He shipped me out of the American League to a last-place team in the National League."

A large chunk of Durocher's life slid past his eyes the other day as he inspected a new National Portrait Gallery exhibition, "Baseball Immortals: The Photographs of Charles Clinton Conlon, 1905-1935." Conlon worked for The Sporting News, which is sponsoring the show of 60 prints, among them: Babe Ruth's swing, Lou Gehrig's dimpled smile, a somber Carl Hubbell, Ty Cobb's spaced-hands batting grip, Christy Mathewson greeting an awed youth, Shoeless Joe Jackson ruminating.

There are photos of Pie, Slug, Dizzy, Chief, Lefty, Pepper and Ruben. Durocher knew most of them. "Ah, here's two guys that when I managed I used to say, 'Let's not pitch to 'em. Put Lloyd on third and Paul on first. That's where they're going to wind up anyway.'"

Barrow replied that he had heard the remark, but Durocher only piped up. "And it still goes." To which Barrow neatly responded, "And so do you."

Barrow replied that he had heard the remark, but Durocher only piped up. "And it still goes." To which Barrow neatly responded, "And so do you."

Barrow replied that he had heard the remark, but Durocher only piped up. "And it still goes." To which Barrow neatly responded, "And so do you."

Barrow replied that he had heard the remark, but Durocher only piped up. "And it still goes." To which Barrow neatly responded, "And so do you."

Barrow replied that he had heard the remark, but Durocher only piped up. "And it still goes." To which Barrow neatly responded, "And so do you."



Bernard King of the Knicks (right) clashing with the Spurs' John Paxson. The Spurs won in double overtime, 131-130.

Durocher, 79, Walks Down Memory Lane at Washington Photo Exhibition

By William Gildea

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — He walked into the room as feisty as ever. At 79, Leo Durocher was ruddy-cheeked, raspy-voiced, talking without seeming to take breaths.

Once he had been a fiery shortstop who broke in with the Yankees, was one of the clubhouse Gang, later player-manager of the Dodgers, still later miracle manager of the 1951 Miracle Giants. He fought with almost everybody, sometimes even his own players. Now he pads around Palm Springs in his shorts and tennis shoes. His present embraces ease, his future promises more.

But his past had its trouble. A portrait on the wall of the National Portrait Gallery here is that of a smiling Durocher, in his Yankee uniform. He looked content, as if he knew he'd be coming face to face with boy then. "He said, 'I was 12 years later himself. It was gone and so was Durocher, the smile was gone and so was Durocher, from the Yankees. The Lip had spoken.'"

"I went in to ask Barrow for a raise," he said, referring to Ed Barrow, the Yankee general manager. "I wanted \$7,000 instead of \$6,000 — the \$1,000 was to pay my hotel bill at the Waldorf. 'Six thousand,' he said, 'it's all right.' Then Barrow swung take it or leave it." Then Barrow swung round in his swivel chair, showing Dur-

ocher his back. Infuriated, Durocher turned for the door but called back and cursed Barrow.

Barrow replied that he had heard the remark, but Durocher only piped up. "And it still goes." To which Barrow neatly responded, "And so do you."

Barrow replied that he had heard the remark, but Durocher only piped up. "And it still goes." To which Barrow neatly responded, "And so do you."

Barrow replied that he had heard the remark, but Durocher only piped up. "And it still goes." To which Barrow neatly responded, "And so do you."

Barrow replied that he had heard the remark, but Durocher only piped up. "And it still goes." To which Barrow neatly responded, "And so do you."

It was the Waner brothers, "Little Poison" and "Big Poison."

Then Durocher, wearing pink-tinted glasses, walked up to one of the most famous pictures in baseball history. It was taken in 1909. Jaws clenched, Ty Cobb is sliding hard into third base. Dirt, like the surf, sprays in all directions. Menacingly, Cobb has turned his body so he can ram into the New York Highlanders' Jimmy Austin, a 5-foot-7½, 155-pound Welshman. Austin already has been spiked, and is being upended. A week passed before Conlon looked at his print and realized he had something.

"They say he was the meanest man to play the game," Durocher said of Cobb. "He'd slide in with his feet high. He'd cut your legs off. I'd tell you: He was finishing out his career with the Philadelphia Athletics. I was with the Yankees. One day I went after this ball at shortstop and managed to get my glove on it. It stopped on the outfield grass, but as I was going after it I accidentally got in Cobb's way. He was going from first to third. I slowed him up just enough so that I was able to throw him out at third. In those days the Yankee dugout was on the third base side. When I ran in he passed by me. He said, 'Next time you get in my way I'll step on your face.'"

"The Babe was coming in right behind me. 'What'd he say?' Babe said. I was scared to death — I was just a kid then. 'Call him a penny pincher,' the Babe said."

Durocher moved along the wall. "And this fella, he wasn't much of a hitter," Durocher is laughing. The young man on the wall is the old man standing next to Durocher. Bent and leaning on a gold-handled cane: Bill Terry, 86. He hit .341 for 14 years, all with the Giants. Durocher, in an aside to a large man, says, "He was as tall as you when he played. Ah, he was what you call a contact hitter. And he could fly! He could get to first in 3/4, 3/4."

Terry is squinting at the photograph of Durocher. "It was the young Wally Pipp came off first base," Durocher said. "They took him out and put Lou Gehrig in. Pipp used to hit balls to me. 'Go out to shortstop, I'll hit you some ground balls,' he'd say. It didn't matter how hard he hit 'em. I loved it. One day he said, 'I can't hit any by that kid. Hell with it. I was only 19.'"

A third living legend looked into the framed eyes of Jimmie Foxx. They are hauntingly pale, his face as round as a cherub's. Lefty Gomez, 74, the one-time Yankee, used to look into those eyes from the pitching mound. He has never forgotten, though with time he has forgiven, one of his past Foxx hit off him. "After the game the

writers asked me what I threw him. I told them, the best pitch of my life — for 80 feet. I just didn't fool him the last six inches."

ART BUCHWALD

Excuses, Excuses

WASHINGTON—Many people will not vote on Election Day. When they are asked why they didn't, they might be stuck for an answer. So as a public service we offer some excuses that even the League of Women Voters wouldn't quarrel with.

"I've never stood in line for anything in my life."

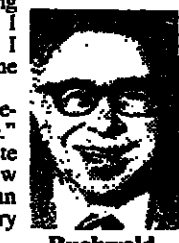
"My wife/husband voted, so our family is covered."

"I was going to vote, but I was afraid if I took the time the supermarket would close before I got there."

"If you vote where they know where they can find you for jury duty."

"I don't have to vote because all of my friends are aware of how I stand on the issues."

"You never can find a parking place around a school on Election Day."



Buchwald

"If I stopped off to vote in the morning I'd be caught in the rush-hour traffic."

"I get claustrophobia in a voting booth."

"I overslept after watching Monday Night Football."

"I watched all three presidential

debates. I figure I've done enough for my country."

"I'd rather use the time it takes to vote to do the crossword puzzle."

"The last time I voted for a president, the other guy won. It certainly taught me a lesson."

"I'll vote after I get out of college when it has some meaning for me."

"I have tennis elbow and it hurts when I pull a lever."

"I was going to vote but I couldn't get an appointment with my hairdresser."

"I may not have voted, but I did something much more important. I wrote out a check to my congressman and told him exactly what I wanted him to do for me."

"My mother sent me an absentee ballot, but she forgot to send a stamp."

"How do they expect you to vote your conscience when they close the bars on Election Day?"

"In our precinct we have to vote in the school gymnasium and the smell will kill you."

"It was such a beautiful day so I decided to play golf instead."

"Every time I vote in November I get a rotten cold."

"If everyone voted there would be no one left to keep the politicians honest."

"I can see the people in the Philippines wanting a free election. But we have one. So what's the big deal in the U.S. if you vote or not?"

"We have this carpool, and two guys were for Reagan and two guys were for Mondale. So we said the hell with it, as we'd only cancel out each other's vote."

"We were having our traditional election night party and I had to stay home and clean the house."

"I would have voted but I didn't want to miss Bloomberg's big Election Day Sale."

"I'm unemployed, and if I showed up to vote people would have thought I was a sore loser."

"I know a couple who voted in the last election, and someone stole into their apartment and broke their television, and every piece of silverware in their house."

"I wouldn't be where I am today if I spent all my time hanging around polling places."

"When you close the curtain in a voting booth everyone can see your legs."

Food Experts

To Hold 'Summit'

BANGKOK—Fifteen culinary experts from seven Asian and European countries will hold a "gastronomical summit" in Bangkok next month and speak out against the fast-food craze that has swept the world, an organizing committee member said Monday.

The Dec. 6-8 conference is to bring together noted chefs and food experts from China, France, Japan, Thailand, Italy, Spain and Hungary.

Dr. Gyula Cseybert, a Hungarian who heads Gastronomy Research International, said the "fast-foods fever" is one cultural change that has adversely affected culinary values.

Jessica Lange: A Trip Back Home in 'Country'

By David Richards

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jessica Lange is why they invented love at second sight.

The first sight is misleading, especially if you have images of the cuddly blonde in "Tootsie," all curves and curls, still dancing in your head.

The actress who walked into the suite at the Regent Hotel in striped pants and a baggy sweater vest is all angles, and her light brown hair hangs down straight as a curtain. Her gaze is that of the self-conscious teen-ager, crossing the prom floor by herself and knowing inside that everyone's staring at her feet.

The 35-year-old actress plopped down in an armchair, stretched out her legs, crossed them, folded them under herself, unfolded them, kicked them around each other and then started the whole process over again. By this time, you had begun to believe, despite the assurances of a hovering press agent, that this wasn't Jessica Lange at all, but some country cousin with the terminal fidgets.

"This side of my life makes me feel basically uncomfortable," said Lange, who won an Oscar for best supporting actress in "Tootsie." She was on a promotion visit for her latest film, "Country," and did not seem to relish the prospect.

"These are the last words out of my mouth," she said, rearranging her legs. "People don't seem to believe me when I say that. But it's true. Because of 'Tootsie' and 'Country' and now 'Country,' I really feel I've done more than my share of interviews. I remember when 'The Postman Always Rings Twice' was showing at Cannes. I was complaining to Bob Rafelson, the director, about all the interviews they'd scheduled for us, and he said, 'It's easy. All you have to do is change your story every time.' And he would."

"In one I read, he said he'd been a Jesuit priest. But I can't get that story. And I really feel I've exhausted the subject of my life. I'm beginning to bore myself."

She threw her head back and giggled into her hands. "I had to do a phone interview once with someone who had me describe in detail what I was wearing so he



Jessica Lange: "Film is close to what I wanted."

could make it sound like he was in the same room with me. Boy, that really made me feel like a fool. I guess it's gotten a little better over the years. At least people ask me about my work now. But when I first started out with 'King Kong,' all they could do was ask me all about my personal life. It was excruciating."

If Lange is willing to risk more discomfort, it is not just because she stars in "Country" as a plucky Iowa farm wife struggling to hold farm and family together against nature and bureaucratic idiosyncrasy. She also co-produced the film and feels strongly about the values it endorses. A budget of \$10.5 million is at stake. Since "Country" is not a guaranteed attention-getter, Lange—who is—once again endures questions from the media.

She answered them gamely, albeit with a certain nervous resistance. As long, as, as they did not concern her six-year affair with Mikhail Baryshnikov, the baller star and father of her 3-year-old daughter, Shura; or pry into her current live-in relationship with Sam Shepard, the Pullitzer Prize-winning playwright who co-stars with her in "Country."

Lange guards her privacy as zealously as some cinema queens do their age. When she is not making a movie, she repairs to her 120-acre (50-hectare) farm in her hometown of Cloquet, Minnesota, where she is regarded, apparently, as plain old Jessica.

"The people there are very straightforward," she said. "They're not into being overwhelmed. I still call up my girlfriends and we visit the way we did 10, 15 years ago. I see my relatives. I'm very comfortable living in my log cabin. People don't bother me on the streets. And that's great."

And when Cloquet (population 9,013) gets too confining, there's always the ranch in New Mexico, where she can "feed the horses, get the garden in or just be alone with Sam and Shura."

"Oh, I'm not saying I'm that much of a country girl that I could be my whole life," she said. "I love the process of acting. It gave me a direction in life I never had before. But my grandparents

were farmers. Although my parents weren't, we always lived in farm communities where there were a awful lot of poor people."

"My father did a series of odd jobs, everything from salesman to high school teacher to railroad worker. My mother was, well, a mother. I guess we were what you'd call lower-middle class, but my father was a real champion of the underdog, and he always made it clear that we were affiliated with the common people. I don't have a great desire for wealth or power, prestige or fame. In my heart, I really don't."

Still, she is an actress. And actresses, like chameleons, are known to take on the coloration of their latest role. After immersing herself in the emotionally chaotic life of Frances Farmer in "Frances," Lange discovered she couldn't shake the part for a year.

"Yeah, Frances really stuck with me for a long time. Months after I'd finished playing her, I'd suddenly find myself on the verge of tears, overcome with sadness about her. Roles are baggage that you carry around."

So it could be argued that she is still partly under the thrall of Jewell Loy—the heroine of "Country"—and, as one critic noted, earth mother for the 1980s—when she takes up the defense of the imperiled independent farmers of America. "I really think," she said, "that if something drastic isn't done in the next couple of years, we are going to lose this vital element of America. Every time I go back to Cloquet, I see these people in rural communities, and you just know they're in trouble. And it seems to me nobody's paying much attention to them."

"I spent a lot of time studying the Depression, the phenomenon of people being forced off the land and what it does to them. The father ceases to be the head of the household and the family structure falls apart. These days, people don't even have what people in the Depression had—the chance to migrate west. Now there's no place to go when you're driven off the land. It's a tragedy."

"I guess I've been thinking about these things for a long time. Then one day, I picked up a newspaper that had the picture of a farm family—a husband, the

wife and the wife's mother—during the foreclosure sale of their farm, outside London, Ohio. And I was struck by the emotional impact of that photo. The two women are chanting 'No Sale,' and you get this incredible sense of their rage."

On the other hand, the man in the picture is totally bewildered. It looks as though he doesn't understand what's happening to him. He seems to have lost all ready. That photo was so powerful it opened up all these dramatic possibilities. I thought, 'This could be a modern-day version of 'The Grapes of Wrath.'"

Since Lange has been a very hot actress the past few years, she was respectfully listened to when she proposed "Country" to West Coast executives. Earlier this month, the film opened the prestigious New York Film Festival at Lincoln Center to warm response from the critics.

Lange talks about an "odd sensation" she experienced when she and her co-workers were introduced to the audience from the stage at Lincoln Center.

"I suddenly thought to myself that only a year and a half ago, I happened to pick up this paper and look at this picture and wanted to make a film about it. And, of course, the very next morning, I woke up, thinking it was a real dumb idea! Nobody was going to be interested."

"But somebody was interested, and then somebody else. And then a studio was going to give me half a million to develop the idea. Then somebody was going to give me \$10 million to make the movie. It's like this series of mounting amazements all springing from a tiny seed. And all of a sudden you're standing on the stage of Lincoln Center, looking out at 2,700 people in tuxedos, and there you are with your little farm movie. You feel all this... responsibility."

"I'm not sure I fulfilled the traditional role of the producer, you know, sitting in a big office making decisions. But I was involved in the creative process from the inception to the release and the film is close to what I wanted. A lot of care and love was put into it. I think it was done for the right reasons and it was done honestly."

PEOPLE

What's 'In,' What's 'Out' For Americans in '85

As Americans turn to minivans, scotch, wine coolers, porno movies and men's colored underwear, they will discard Cabbage Patch dolls and sunbats as no longer "in," according to "The American Forecaster 1985." The 190-page book by Kim Long, 35, and Terry Rehn, 40, of Colorado, expands on a one-page list of "what's in" and "what's out" that appeared in the 1984 edition. The "what's in" list also includes gourmet mustard, the game of squash and gourmet pizza. What will be passé in '85? Granola bars, Penthouse and Playboy magazines, vinyl roofs on cars, romance novels, low-alcohol beers, beef and happy hours, the authors say.

The pop singer Prince drew a capacity crowd of 20,000 for the opening concert of his world tour on Sunday in Detroit. Prince will perform in the United States, Europe, Japan and Australia before the end of his tour June 7. Tickets for the first four shows in Detroit sold out in four hours. Michael Jackson called one of his fans—a 6-year-old girl paralyzed from the neck down and too ill to see his concert at the Orange Bowl in Miami—and told her: "I love you." Sabrina Phillips, hospitalized with a crushed spine suffered in an auto accident on Aug. 31, spends most of her days at the hospital listening to Jackson's music.

Two members of The New Yorker magazine's editorial staff have been named to new posts of co-managing editors and will eventually succeed William Shawn, 77, as the magazine's editor. Shawn has announced John B. Bennett, 39, was named managing editor for nonfiction and Charles McGrath, 37, managing editor for fiction. Shawn, editor of the magazine for 32 years, said the appointments did not indicate immediate change.

Dozens of avant-garde poets have gathered for a nine-day festival of poetry and music in Amsterdam. The literary figures scheduled to attend the seventh annual One World Poetry Festival, which began Friday, included such writers as Yevgeny Yevtushenko of the Soviet Union, Amira Baraka, the prominent Afro-American playwright, and Ken Kesey.

LEGAL NOTICES

TO: ASHMAN KAYA

TAKE NOTICE that Margaret Sings Boryana has issued a Petition for Divorce in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, File No. 3945/91200. Campbell River Registry, between Margaret Sings Boryana, Petitioner, and Ashman Kaya, AND TAKE NOTICE that the matter will proceed without further notice to you unless you file with the court within 45 days of this notice an Answer to the Petition, 500-12th Avenue, Campbell River, British Columbia, Canada, this notice is filed by Brian Klover, Solicitor for the Petitioner.

MOVING

ALLIED

VAN LINES INT'L

OVER 1000 AGENTS

IN U.S.A. - CANADA

350 WORLD-WIDE

FREE ESTIMATES

PARIS Desobres International

(01) 343 23 64

FRANKFURT Int'l Moving

(069) 250066

MUNICH I.M.S.

(089) 142244

LONDON American Int'l Moving

(01) 953 3636

CAIRO Allied Van Lines Int'l

(20-2) 712901

USA Allied Van Lines Int'l Corp

(0101) 312-681-8100

CONTINENTAL BAGGAGE & MOVING

in 152 cities North America, call Paris

Call Paris 261 18 81 Paris, Call 100

ALPHA - TRANSIT - Riga St. Home's

PARIS Tel: 266 90 75. See and ask

moving. Register to all countries.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR AMERICANS LIVING OVER-

SEAS. Frustrated with housing situ-

ation? Find a job in the U.S. We can

handle most personal business for you

in the States while you live overseas.

Write for details and newsletter.

AMERICANS, Box 124 Columbia, E.

62224 USA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

INTERNATIONAL

HERALD

TRIBUNE

AND SAVE

As a new subscriber to the

International Herald Tribune, you

can save up to 42% off the

retail newsstand price. French

and English editions available.

For details on this special introductory offer,

write to:

IHT Subscriptions Department,

181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,

92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Or Tel: Paris 747-07-29

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

contact our local distributor or

at KING ORION.

International Herald Tribune

1005 1st Street Commercial Building

2440 Kennedy Highway, Seoul

KING ORION Tel: 82-2-86726

Come & celebrate the American

elections on the night of

November 5th & 6th with us

at KING ORION.

Fantastic atmosphere - real American

cuisine - cocktails & live music.

American Embassy in Paris. Jean

JOE LEE WILSON living in especially

for you from New York City.

Further information: 340 99 89 at the

KING ORION rue Desnoes,

Paris, 2nd, Metro Opera

DIVORCE IN 24 HOURS

Married or cohabited couples, low cost.

Hans or Dorothea Buehler, for infor-

mation, send \$2.75 for 24-page booklet

(including Dr. G. Grotzinger, 1835 K St N.W., Washington D.C.

20006, U.S.A. Tel: 202-432-8351)

LONDON, ENGLAND. One previously

abandoned historic building open to

visitors. Reservations: Tel: 01-482-7275

PORTUGAL See

Holidays and Travel.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CITIZENSHIP REPORT, Information

from USA, Canada, Netherlands, Ger-

many, Spain, Switzerland, and

countries. For information send

\$10. We immediately send report by

airmail. Prospective, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

VILLERFRANCOIS RUE MIH, marvelous

view, 200 sqm, 12 rooms, 200 sqm,

living space, 12 rooms, 200 sqm,

terrace, 12 rooms, 200 sqm, 200

sqm, garden with trees, near shopping

center. Price: \$2,000,000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective

Netherlands, P.O. Box CDC

310, 50-544 1st Ave., W. Garden, Fla.

33412. Tel: 904/261-0000. Prospective